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Monday, February 15, 1960
Magha 26, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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[SECOND SERIES, VOL. XXXVIII—FEBRUARY 8 TO 19, 1960/MAGHA 19 TO 30, 1881 (SAKA)]

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 15, 1960/Magha 26, 1881 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Damage to Railway Track on N.E.F. Railway

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*120.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hostile Nagas blew off railway track on the Pandu-Tinsukia Region of the North-east Frontier Railway main line between Bokajan and Noajan on the morning of the 23rd December, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the extent of loss of railway property?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes Sir.

(b). On 23-12-1959, at about 4 A.M. while the Railway pilot engine No. 4095 YG piloting 64 Down Train ex-Tinsukia was approaching Changujan Bridge between Bokajan and Naojan stations the driver of the engine heard the sound of explosion of a detonator about 2 rails short of the bridge. Immediately after the explosion, rifle fire was opened towards the engine thrice. None of the crew was injured as a result of this firing. One bullet however struck the trunnion bracket of the engine. The permanent way Mistry who inspected the place of occurrence reported that a track of about 18 inches at mile 431/4-5 was blown off. Four pair of fish plates, sixteen fish bolts and fifty dog spikes were found missing. 8 Down was detained at Sarupathar and 64 Down at Naojan. Apparently the intention of the Naga hostiles was to derail 8 Down Mail train.

(c) The cost of damage caused to permanent way is estimated at Rs. 200.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the increasing Naga hostilities, may I know what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the railway track in future?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Some necessary steps have been taken. There has been a conference with the civil and military authorities. At first we piloted the engines; subsequently we altered the timings. Now, after the conference with the civil and military authorities, they have taken up the situation in hand.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the fact that firing took place within the declared disturbed area, so may I know the reason why Government did not consider it necessary to provide armed escort for train services in that area?

P-To

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The whole thing was sudden. That is why subsequently we thought of altering the timings of these trains. Now that there has been a meeting with the civil and military authorities, the situation seems to be well in hand.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Liladhar Kotoki.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether Government can assure us that the steps so far taken are sufficient for the safety of the passengers and trains on that portion of the railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know whether any assurance can be given. All that can be said is that the best steps are being taken to meet the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: My question has been covered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how the Government have come to the conclusion that it was due to the activities of hostile Nagas? It might be due to the activities of some other subversive elements also. I want to know how Government have come to this conclusion, and whether there is any positive proof for it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The information now before us is that it is due to Naga hostilities.

Mr. Speaker: The question itself is whether hostile Nagas blew off the railway track.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is, if it is in the jungles ....

Mr. Speaker: The Member goes on talking. He may hear me. The matter here with respect to the Railway Ministry is not as to who did it but as to what has happened to the railway track and therefore how to safeguard it, whoever might be the persons responsible. If a train capsizes, does it make a difference whether it was due to the action of a Naga or a non-Naga? It is not as if anybody is a prosecutor here. No hon. Member might be over-anxious to save the reputation of Nagas or non-Nagas. Here it is only a matter about the railway.

Shri Hem Barua: I just wanted to know how the responsibility on the Nagas was fixed.

Mr. Speaker: He is going off the track. The point is as to whether a train was derailed or something happened.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I do not want to go off the track!

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Constant trouble was being created by hostile Nagas on that section of the railway. May I, therefore, know what protective measures were taken by the Railways for the safety of the passengers at the time of any emergency?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Well, we have improved the position. The military are in touch with the civil authorities, and the Railways are also in touch with those authorities. We have certain outposts, and improved methods of communication are there. As soon as the situation requires quick and immediate transmission of information, the same is being arranged by the outposts; and the villages are also alerted to inform the nearest army or police post in the region. All these steps have been taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask one supplementary? Since this is declared as a disturbed area, may I know whether the co-operation of the State Government in protecting the railway trains and track has been got or not?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir, not merely the State police but also the military.

सस्ते रेडियो सेटों का लाइसेंस शुल्क

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*१२१ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री पद्म देव :
श्री चुन्नीलाल :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९१५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सस्ते रेडियो सेटों का लाइसेंस शुल्क घटाने के बारे में इस बीच क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : १ जनवरी, १९६० से १२० रु० से कम कीमत के सस्ते रेडियो सेटों का लाइसेंस शुल्क १५ रुपये वार्षिक के बजाय, जो पहले लिया जाता था, अब ७ रुपये ५० नये पैसे वार्षिक निर्धारित किया गया है :

An Hon. Member: In English also.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The licence fee for cheap radio sets, costing less than Rs. 120 has since been fixed at Rs. 7.50 nP per annum with effect from 1st January, 1960 as against Rs. 15 per annum levied previously.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि १२० रुपये की जो यह कीमत रखी गई है किस आधार पर इसका निर्णय किया गया है और क्या इससे ज्यादा कीमत निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती थी ।

श्री राज बहादुर : अब इस तरह के रडियो सेटों की कीमत निर्धारित करने का आधार तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ इनफारमेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिग ने तय किया था और कीमत का आधार ही एक ऐसा आधार हो सकता है जिसके कि ऊपर लोगों के वास्ते रेडियो सेटों के सस्ते होने या न होने का फैसला किया जा सकता है और इसीलिये उस मन्त्रालय ने १२० रुपये उनकी कीमत रक्खी है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma:

श्री त्यागी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें क्या कुछ खबरें कम आती हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If cheaper radio sets which cost less than Rs. 120 are produced, will the licensing fee be proportionately reduced?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir, this is the cheapest rate we can charge. But the difficulty is that even now we cannot decide on any price. Even though we have fixed it at Rs. 120, we still have to examine it further whether the fees can be reduced and whether a satisfactory set for the public could be produced.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया है कि यह लाइसेंस शुल्क घटाने से गवर्नमेंट को कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है ऐसा अंदाजा तो नहीं लगाया गया है लेकिन चूंकि यह पहले से बहुत मांग थी कि सस्ते रेडियो सेटों के ऊपर कुछ कम लाइसेंस फीस ली जाय इसलिये उसको कम किया जा रहा है ।

श्री पद्म देव : पिछड़े इलाके वाले लोग बड़ी मुश्किल से रेडियो सेट खरीद सकते हैं और चूंकि वह प्राय: सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं तो क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि उनसे लाइसेंस फीस न ली जाय ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐसा तो कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Shri Sonavane: Is there any information with the Government as to the availability of radios costing below Rs. 120 and, if so, may I know how many sets there are and how many such radio licence fees have been paid so far.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am afraid I will have to ask for notice for that question.

Acceptance of Defective Sleepers

*122. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 817 on the 11th December, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in the completion of departmental enquiry into the allegations regarding the acceptance of defective sleepers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix 1, annexure No. 39].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: At the end of the statement it is said:

> "It is regrettable that certain Railway Officers did not appreciate the special features of the old and new rails at the initial stages of the case."

In view of this fact, may I know whether any action will be taken against the experts who misled the enquiry held by the SPE?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, certain facts have come to light as a result of the enquiry held by the Departmental Committee which was appointed to enquire into the matter. Its report has been received. That will be considered by the Railway Board and we will take whatever appropriate action is needed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, this question was taken up a long time back and now, at last, in spite of the defects pointed out by the SPE, they are recommending that some officers should be punished. May I know why a departmental committee was set up and not any other committee?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The recommendation of the SPE itself was that the matter should be proceeded with departmentally and, therefore, a departmental committee was set up to suggest suitable action against the officers. When the departmental committee went into the matter, they found that the sleepers supplied by the firm were according to the specifications and there was no defect in the sleepers.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the very officers who had reported that the sleepers were defective later on, in the course of this enquiry, said or were persuaded to say that the sleepers were perfectly all right?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, Sir, there is no question of "persuaded to say", it is a question of facts. The sleepers exist there and the specifications are also there. So, it is for the people to see whether the sleepers are according to the specifications or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why, if the same set of officers reported that the sleepers were bad, not in accordance with the specifications, subsequently they said that the sleepers were in accordance with the specifications.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a matter of fact, it has been stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House:

> "It is regrettable that certain railway officers did not appreciate the special features of the old and new rails at the initial stages of the case."

That is a fact, and that is why this matter assumed such proportions. Had this fact been brought to the notice at the initial stages, that the sleepers were according to the specifications and not defective, the matter could not have proceeded further.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the officers who were authorised by the Railway Board in the first instance to report on the defectiveness or otherwise of the sleepers were qualified engineers and they knew their job and they understood what exactly they were reporting?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, I would like to clarify this point and I hope the House would bear with me. The fact was that at the instance of the SPE a technical Committee consisting of a senior railway officer, who was considered to be an expert in the line, and a very senior officer of the D.G.S. & D., who are responsible for inspection of sleepers, was appointed to enquire into the whole matter. They went into the case and reported that the sleepers were defective. Later on, the SPE asked the Railway Ministry to deal with the case departmentally. Since the case had proceeded and many questions had been asked in this House, a departmental enquiry committee was appointed consisting of a senior railway officer, an officer from the Ministry of Home Affairs and an officer from the office of the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals (*Interruption*). This Committee examined the whole thing and called many witnesses before them. They came to the conclusion that, in fact, the sleepers were not defective, they were up to the specifications and the technical committee which was appointed in the first instance had erred.

The position is this. On the Indian Railways there are two types of rails that are used. One is the 90 lbs rail (*Interruption*). I am explaining the position. The point that was overlooked was that there are two types of rails. One is the British standard specification rail and the other is the revised British standard specification rail. In the British standard specification rail the bottom flange is a little thicker with the result...... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Therefore, the sleepers are all right?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are anxious to know what has happened to those officers who made an incorrect statement and brought about all this trouble.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are sorry that as a result of their omission to go into the case thoroughly all this question was raked up (*Interruption*). We are going to take appropriate action......

Shri Tyagi: Against whom?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Against the people who are responsible.

Shri Tyagi: Against the officers who made a wrong report?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: Are we to understand that those officers who reported that the sleepers were defective will now be punished (*Interruption*)?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will take appropriate action.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the officers who were members of the technical committee were highly qualified engineers of the Railways, and whether the hon. Minister expects this House to believe that these highly qualified engineers do not know the difference between a 90 lbs. rail and a 100 lbs. rail, which we know?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not want the House to believe it *prima facie*, but the fact remains that that aspect of the question was missed by the officers at that stage. I have asked the Railway Board to fix responsibility as to why this aspect, which was a very important aspect in the whole question, was missed in the initial stages.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to lay the report of that technical committee on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Is he referring to the first one?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I am entirely in your hands. That report is not a separate report of the technical committee. When the Special Police Establishment were investigating the matter they wanted some technical officers to be associated with their enquiry to assist them, and one railway officer was associated or given to the Special Police Establishment for making a technical appreciation of the matter to the SPE. The report of the SPE that the sleepers were defective was based on the advice of that officer.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will he place it on the Table?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am saying, Sir, that I am entirely in your hands, whether that report should be placed on the Table of the House or not.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Why should Ministers, Sir, always try to place the Speaker in an awkward position?

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, I would suggest that both the reports may be placed on the Table.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We can then have a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Minister evidently means is that it is a report that has been submitted to him, a departmental report. What is the secrecy about this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no question of secrecy or anything of that sort. Uptill now the procedure has been that the reports of the departmental committees as such (*Interruptions*) have been treated as departmental matters and have not been placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I want to point this out. I am not taking the plea that there is anything secret or which should be kept secret from the House or that there is anything of a nature that may be kept secret in public interest. That is not my plea. But what I am urging for your consideration is this: that uptill now, the convention has been that the reports of departmental committees have not been placed on the Table of the House. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. May I suggest one course? A number of hon. Members are anxious to know the position. Their apprehension is that the first set of persons who said that they were not on the specification are now, because of another set of people in the same department, going to be punished for their honest expression of opinion. That is the point. But if the hon. Minister agrees, I may appoint the Estimates Committee or a section thereof to go into this matter—both these reports—and then come to an independent conclusion. Why should they not do so? No impression ought to be created that if one officer has honestly found out a mistake in a departmental work another officer, subsequently, instead of agreeing with him, fines him or suspends him or takes punitive action against him for having done the duty. That is the impression gaining ground in the House. Therefore, if the hon. Minister has no objection the matter can be referred to the Estimates Committee. Let both the reports be placed before them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid that what you have suggested—

Mr. Speaker: What is wrong with that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not suggesting that there is anything wrong. It is for your consideration whether you are not going to set up a precedent and what effect it will have on— (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: It will stop corruption and it will stop inefficiency and all that.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a half-an-hour discussion on this.

Shri Vajpayee: Without the reports, the discussion will not be of use.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about the suggestion of the Estimates Committee?

Shri Tyagi: We demand a report.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The position is like this. When the SPE investigates into a case which is given to them by the Ministry, there are three courses open for the SPE. After the investigation, either they submit the final report and they say there is nothing in the case and the case may be closed. The other course for them is to recommend that the case justifies a prosecution of the officers concerned or the party concerned in a court of law. The third course for the SPE is to say that "we have investigated the matter and find that there is no case for prosecution, but departmental action may be taken". Now, these are the three possible recommendations which the SPE can make after the investigation of a case.

Take the contingency where the SPE recommends prosecution in a court of law and the court of law holds that the conclusion of the SPE on the advice of technical officers as well was not correct and the case ends in acquittal. What will be the procedure in this House then?

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is not the position now.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am submitting the point to the Chair. It is for your consideration. I am giving an analogy. The analogy is more or less similar to the analogy of the enquiry committee.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sir, I raise a point of order.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not finished. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will give retrospective effect to the point of order.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My submission is this. Fortunately in this case the departmental enquiry was not by officers of the Railway Ministry only. It was a departmental committee consisting of three officers of three different Ministries. Two Ministries were concerned with it. The Home Ministry was not directly concerned but it was associated with it in view of the fact that officers of two Ministries were involved in it. That departmental committee, after thorough examination of the report of the Special Police Establishment and technical appreciation, came to the conclusion that the charges do not stand.

Now, what is to be done? As I have said, where departmental actions are taken on consideration by a committee of three officers, whether the matter has to be submitted to the Estimates Committee or whether it is to be seen by you is a matter which will raise precedents and that is a point for your consideration and the consideration by the House.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The point of order is this. The Cabinet Minister in charge of the Railways said that the House must consider what effect it will have on the prosecution when the case comes up before a court of law. But, at the same time, the Deputy Minister of Railways has stated just now that he is going to punish that officer. Now, what effect will that have on the prosecution in a court of law?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am sorry. I am just correcting that. I have not said what effect it will have on the prosecution.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: My third point is that the hon. Minister said that he is in the hands of the Speaker, to which I said that we should not put the Speaker in an awkward position. After that, the Speaker made a suggestion. Why not the hon. Minister accept what the Speaker has suggested? What harm can there be to the Estimates Committee examining it? The Speaker has made the suggestion.

Shri Tyagi: May I remind you, Sir, of the procedure which you yourself have laid down?

Several Hon. Members: *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will observe order before raising any point of order!

Shri Tyagi: What is the procedure of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee? They are the biggest bodies elected by Parliament. They are by themselves entitled to call for any papers from any Ministry for examination. That is their right. We are not giving any additional right. If we ask the Chairman of the Estimates Committee to summon them, they cannot refuse to come. So, that right is inherent.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I know whether the right of the Committee extends to getting secret papers and confidential papers?

Some Hon. Members: They are not secret.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether it would be in order to convert this Question Hour into a discussion or a debate?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has raised some points, he has referred to the various cases or the various recommendations that may be made by the Special Police Establishment. One of them, as he said, is this. If there should be a prosecution launched, the court may disagree, with the findings made earlier. So far as the court is concerned, that is an independent organ and we are bound by the decision of the court. The other one relates to the executive authority. There seems to be a conflict between one set of people who say that the sleepers are bad and so on and another set of people who came in later and said, "No, no. They committed a mistake". The hon. Deputy Minister said that they are considering the question of punishing those people concerned. Naturally, the House is agitated over the point that one set of people who did the right thing are being punished by another set of people who want to cover up the departmental work. That is what I understand seems to be agitating the minds of the hon. Members here.

In the circumstances, I suggest this. This is a matter referring to sleepers. It is suggested that it is merely a question whether in the discharge of one's duty an officer does a right thing or not and it is a departmental matter over which the Estimates Committee may have no jurisdiction.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I would just like to clarify one thing here. In the last paragraph of the statement, it is stated that in the initial stages this aspect of the technical appreciation was missed, and I have suggested to the Board to fix the responsibility. It does not necessarily mean only the officer who was associated with the investigation of the S.P.E., because even before that, when the matter came to my notice, an atmosphere was created that the sleepers were defective. At that stage also it was incumbent on some officers associated with that work to make it clear whether the sleepers were defective or not, but they missed the technical aspect at that stage. So far as this particular officer who was associated with the S.P.E.'s investigation is concerned, there is nothing to enquire into, to fix the responsibility. When I asked the Board to fix the responsibility on the officers, it relates to a period much before the investigation by the S.P.E. started. Therefore, *prima facie* at present, there is no intention of punishing this particular officer, but to fix the responsibility at the initial stage when this thing was in the air that the sleepers supplied by a particular firm were defective and some officer knowingly accepted them.

Shri Sonavane: What about my point of order?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in that. I am prepared to spend the whole Question Hour if it is an important question and I will allow a number of supplementaries. I am trying to find out what exactly is the best method to remove all these difficulties that have arisen and have crept into the minds of the people. One hour is as good or as bad as another hour.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I would like to draw your attention to the two conflicting statements that have been made by the Deputy Minister of Railways and the Minister of Railways. The Minister has said that he has asked the Railway Board to find out whether a *prima facie* case exists against the officer, whereas the Deputy Minister has definitely stated that they are going to punish the officer.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is wrong. I only said, "We are examining the question and appropriate action would be taken".

Some Hon Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions; there will be a half-hour discussion.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is another important aspects of this question which has not come out.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed too much time to be taken away by a single question; this matter can be discussed for any number of hours.

Shri Jaipal Singh: You are aware, Sir, that several questions have been tabled in the last 18 months or so over this matter in both the Houses and very serious considerations are involved. After listening to what the Minister and the Deputy Minister have said, all the more do we think that we must have the report placed on the Table of the House, not only extracts, but the whole report from the beginning to the end. This has been exercising our minds for 18 months and we have been misled. The headline has always been 'defective sleepers', but now we find that it is not the sleepers, but the keys that are defective.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to create a precedent without looking into these matters. The hon. Minister says it is a departmental enquiry. I shall look into the matter whether it ought to be placed on the Table of the House or not and come to a conclusion. If I am satisfied that it must be placed, I shall direct it to be done.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions; merely because an hon. Member has tabled a question, he has no right to put a supplementary when the matter has been thoroughly thrashed.

Shri Hem Barua: What about your suggestion that the Estimates Committee should look into the matter?

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet decided Of course, if I come to that conclusion, I can myself order the Estimates Committee to take up this matter. I shall look into it and come to a conclusion. In the meanwhile, if any hon. Member wants any clarification, I have no objection to allow a half-hour discussion.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am grateful to you for that, but what can we discuss without facts being placed before the House?

Mr. Speaker: I shall look into the matter whether those reports ought to be placed on the Table of the House or not. Next question.

Gandak Project

*123. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 964 on the 8th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in the execution of the Gandak Project since the signing of agreement between Nepal and India; and

(b) whether any new agency like Kosi Board will be created for the execution of the work?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The revised Gandak Project Reports received from the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are under examination for submission to the Technical Advisory Committee. Meanwhile the Government of Bihar are constructing access Road, laying alignment of canals and procuring stones and mechanical equipment for the Project.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether before the signing of the agreement with the Government of Nepal, no technical examination of the project was done? If any examination was done, what was the result thereof?

Shri Hathi: The overall project was examined, but not the actual details of the project for U.P. and Bihar.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know how many months it will take to examine it and come to a final decision? When is the work likely to begin?

Shri Hathi: The examination may take a couple of months. But we have already given sanction to the Bihar Government to go ahead with the preliminary works. They are constructing roads and doing the preliminary works.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any time has been fixed to begin the construction work?

Shri Hathi: Actually preliminary works have already begun.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any target has been fixed for the two Governments—U.P. and Bihar—for the amount of work to be carried or.?

Shri Hathi: Of course, the agency for construction has yet to be decided, but there will be a phased programme of construction by both Governments.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if any programme has been so far chalked out for the construction of the weir.

Shri Hathi: That is exactly the question which I have answered. We have not yet got a phased programme.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any proposal is under consideration for taking the co-operation of those organisations or sections of the community which may be prepared to work in the project?

Shri Hathi: We will be very happy to do that. We have an idea, in fact, that the canal excavation may be done by public co-operation, as in Kosi.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether any final estimate has been prepared about the cost?

Shri Hathi: Yes,; that is being examined. It is about Rs. 50 crores.

Shri Hem Barua: When was it that the technical advisory committee was entrusted with the responsibility of examining the project? May I know whether the Planning Commission has allotted any funds to this project so far?

Shri Hathi: Yes; they have made available Rs. 25 lakhs this year and Rs. 1 crore for next year for the project.

Shri Hem Barua: When was the technical advisory committee entrusted with the responsibility of looking into this?

Shri Hathi: The committee is looking into it.

Shri Hem Barua: How long?

Shri Hathi: The examination is being conducted by the C.W.P.C. They will submit the report to this technical advisory committee, which will then make recommendations to the Planning Commission. It will take about 1½ months; not more.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Does 'public co-operation' mean co-operation from the Bharat Sewak Samaj or from any body?

Shri Hathi: It is not restricted to Bharat Sewak Samaj; co-operation from any public voluntary organisation is welcome—*gram panchayats*, for instance.

Community Development Programme in Delhi

***124. Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the steps taken to intensify the Community Development Programme in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement indicating the steps taken to intensify the Community Development Programme in Delhi is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

With a view to intensify execution of the Community Development Programme, the following steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration.

1. Family-wise Agricultural production plans have been chalked out and are being taken up through the Co-operative Societies.

2. Panchayats have been formed at village level and are being entrusted with development work.

3. Gram Sahayak Training Camps have been started to help the cultivators and to impart training to them with regard to the use of improved techniques, implements, seeds, etc.

4. *Kharif* and *Rabi* Campaigns are being organised with the participation of non-officials.

5. Social Education Centres and Library Services have been extended nearly to all villages for imparting knowledge about the programme to the villagers.

6. Radio Rural Forums have been introduced in almost all the important centres and are being used for educating the people about the programme.

7. Youth Clubs and *Mahila Samitis* have been started at various places to obtain the participation of the youth and women in the programme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What additional expenditure will be incurred on account of this programme?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think there is any additional expenditure as far as intensification of the community development programme is concerned, whereas programmes for stepping up of agricultural production through co-operative societies will involve money.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if family-wise agricultural production plan has been prepared for the whole of this block or only for some part of the block?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is under way. It is the intention that the whole area would be covered.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many *gram sahayak* camps have been set up, how many *gram sahayaks* have been given training and what steps have been taken to follow up the trained *gram sahayaks*?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The number of *gram sahayak* camps is 63. 2,316 people have been trained so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there will be any assessment of the progress on account of this intensification programme and if so through what agency will that assessment be taken?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It will take some more time for the necessary assessment.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the intensified programme is confined only to Delhi or it will be extended to the whole country?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): It is intended to intensify the programme of agricultural production in each block all over the country.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I would like to know whether this project which is going to be inaugurated will include the urban areas also. If so, what steps are going to be taken to make the urban areas community development minded?

Shri S. K. Dey: If I may mention in all humility, the community development agency is finding difficulties enough to deal with the rural areas themselves.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो प्रोग्राम है यह दिल्ली के पांच ब्लाकों में से किन किन में है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All the blocks.

Robbery in Train near Garhi Manipur

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*128. **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a robbery was committed on the 30th December, 1959 in a third class compartment of a running train near Garhi Manikpur, 40 miles from Allahabad on the Allahabad-Rae Bareli Section of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an Assistant Engineer of the Rihand Dam and his wife were robbed of Rs. 1,000 and jewellery at the point of dagger;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. He was robbed at the point of a country-made pistol.

(c) and (d). Civil and Government Railway Police are investigating the case. One person has been arrested so far on suspicion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since these incidents have taken place recently many times, I would like to know whether necessary steps have been taken and the State Governments have been approached to improve the law and order situation in those tracts where such incidents have occurred?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is for the State Governments to improve the law and order situation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Recently there was another robbery where Rs. 30,000 were robbed and it has now become dangerous to travel in trains. I want to know whether you have taken up the law and order question with the State Government. What have you done?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a general question arising out of this question. We had a meeting with the D.I.G.s of the Northern Zone. We also held a conference of Inspectors General of various States, under the auspices of the Home Ministry where we had specific discussion on this matter of affording protection to passengers in running trains. I think we have taken all necessary steps.

Mr. Speaker: In addition to the existing steps that are being taken, what are the new steps that have been evolved at this conference to avoid this kind of dacoities?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have had discussions and some tentative conclusions have been arrived at. For instance, the idea of increasing the G.R.P. is one such suggestion. Then, improvements like walkie-talkie, so that they may be in communication from one end of the train to the other, improved lighting apparatus to spot out criminals, all these things are being considered, and tentative conclusions have been arrived at. They will be implemented in due course.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is there any proposal to provide armed police in each train?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no such proposal.

Pilot Projects for Food Production

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*127. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pilot projects for food output are to be started in some States with West German aid;

(b) if so, the details of the projects; and

(c) the places where they are to be established?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, it is proposed to do so but the scheme has not yet been finalised.

(b) Under consideration.

(c) Not yet decided.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether these projects are linked up with the aid programme of the World Bank?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No. This is a separate scheme. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has offered two million German marks to our country to increase our agricultural production. We want to make use of that money for that object.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the new method of cultivation is in paddy or wheat, if it is a new method of cultivation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The whole scheme is under consideration and nothing has been finally decided. They want us to increase our agricultural production. There is a proposal to start six small farms of fifty acres each to try the German method of agriculture by making use of small implements as they do in Germany.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the cultivation is paddy or wheat.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Both wheat and paddy.

Shri Goray: Are the Germans cultivating paddy?

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the schemes will be extended to all the States or will it be confined only to some States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have just now said that there will be six farms. They will naturally be distributed among the wheat and rice growing areas. One hon. Member asked whether rice is grown in Germany. Rice is not grown in Germany. Whatever method we follow will be adapted to Indian conditions, making use of the German machinery.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether this scheme is linked up with the package plan of the Ford Foundation Team?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Ford Foundation Package plan for agricultural production has already been placed on the Table of the House. We have not yet decided the nature of the scheme.

Transfer of Hirakud Project to Orissa Government

***128. Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total liability of the State of Orissa to the Centre on the transfer of the Hirakud Dam Project to the State Government with effect from the 1st April, 1960; and

(b) the terms and conditions of repayment?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Hirakud Dam Project Liability of State Government as on 1-4-60	Capital	Interest
	Rs.	Rs.
Stage I—		
Expenditure to end of 31st March, 1959 .	61,98,79,663	13,33,55,142
Expenditure for the year 1959-60 (as per First Revised Estimate) .	2,60,00,000	2,90,97,695
TOTAL : .	64,58,79,663	16,24,52,837
GRAND TOTAL	80,83,32,500	

The liability of the State Government indicated above is provisional. Final liability can be assessed only when the capital estimate of the Project is closed.

The above figures do not include the liability of the State Government on account of Chiplima Power House Project (Stage II) which is still under construction.

(b) According to the financial arrangements for Hirakud Dam Project, Stage I, the loans advanced by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa are repayable in one instalment at the end of 40 years and the interest thereon is repayable annually. The interest charges on the loans are being capitalised during the construction stage of the project and are adjusted at the end of every financial year against additional loans sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose.

Shri Supakar: Out of these Rs. 64 crores, what is the amount of loan to the Government of Orissa on account of the compensation for land?

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member wants to know the break-up of the figure of Rs. 80 crores odd, I would require notice.

Shri Supakar: It is said that the whole amount is payable after 40 years. What will be the estimated amount, both capital and interest, at the end of 40 years?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing more if it is repaid within forty years.

Shri Hathi: Rs. 80 crores is the amount to be repaid plus interest every year. Each loan has to be paid in a lump sum at the end of forty years.

सेठ अचल सिंह : हीराकुड डैम जिसको कि सेंटर ने बनाया है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को क्यों दे रहे हैं और सेंटर उसे क्यों नहीं रखता ?

श्री हाथी : हीराकुड डैम सेंटर ने उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट के लिए बनाया है । उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट के पास टेकनिकल मशीनरी नहीं थी और ट्रेंड आदमी नहीं थे इसलिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने बनाया लेकिन पैसा सेंटर ने उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट को कर्जे के रूप में दिया है ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Orissa Government have asked for modifying the rate of interest charged on the loan advanced for the construction of the Hirakud dam?

Shri Hathi: The rate of interest has been modified on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: To what extent?

Shri Hathi: Based on the recommendation of the Finance Commission, for all loans advanced up to 31st March, 1958 and remained unpaid, the interest will, after that date, be 3 per cent for irrigation and 4 per cent for power.

Shri P. K. Deo: Since the country as a whole is benefited by the Hirakud project, say, in industrialisation and saving in foreign exchange by growing more food, why should it be charged on the Orissa Government alone, instead of being distributed all over the country?

Shri Hathi: It is a question of major policy. Since the whole country is benefited, he thinks that the whole amount should be distributed over the whole country. I do not think that is within the scope of this question.

Floods in Lower Damodar Valley

***129. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost for the repair of damage caused to D.V.C. canal system embankments by the recent heavy rains and floods in lower Damodar Valley below Panchet and Maithon;

(b) whether it is a fact that D.V.C. has refused to take the responsibility of repairing these embankments as there is a proposal to transfer the administration of these canals to the Government of West Bengal; and

(c) the arrangements made for the speedy repair of these embankments before the onset of the next monsoon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 82·75 lakhs approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Necessary funds for the repairs have already been sanctioned by the Corporation and tenders for the repair works have been invited.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the D.V.C. would repair these canals before the Canals Administration is handed over to West Bengal?

Shri Hathi: The D.V.C. expects to complete this work in June 1960, that is, by the time it will be handed over perhaps they will finish the work.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What would be the arrangements with regard to the Canal Administration and the Dam Administration after the transfer of these canals to West Bengal? What kind of liaison would be maintained and who would decide the policy of release of water through these canals?

Shri Hathi: After June 1960, when the administration of the canals will be handed over to the West Bengal Government, bulk supply of water will be released by the D.V.C. on the basis of indents received by the D.V.C. from the West Bengal Government. The management of the canals etc. will be with the West Bengal Government.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if these indents will be charged at some fixed rate or will it be decided *ad hoc* from year to year?

Shri Hathi: It will be on agreement basis, that is, on an *ad hoc* basis.

Pochampad Project

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*130.
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply

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given to Starred Question No. 176 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since concluded their examination of the report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding Pochampad Project; and

(b) if so, whether the reqeust of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to include the same in the Second Five Year Plan has been acceded to?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken on this point as the project is still under examination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question also the hon. Minister gave the same reply. I want to know whether it is likely to be finalised within the Second Five Year Plan period or whether it will be carried over to the Third Plan.

Shri Hathi: The project is not included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, whether the decision will be taken?

Shri Hathi: It is not a Second Plan project but we hope that at least the examination will be over before the Second Five Year Plan is over because it will have to get its priority. First all projects included in the Second Five Year Plan will be examined and finalised. Then, of course, naturally this will come up.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that the report was submitted to the Central Government about five or six months ago? Is it not extraordinary that this report has taken such a long time for finalisation?

Shri Hathi: It may be, but as I have said, reports of those projects which are included in the Second Five Year Plan have to be examined and finalised first, as and when they come from the States. Then, projects which are not included in the Second Five Year Plan will have to wait till the other projects are examined and completed. This is not a project of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Heda: The Andhra Pradesh Government sent this report with the request to include this project in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Hathi: May be so, but then the Commission has first to examine those projects and give priority to those which are already included in the Second Plan.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Central Government was prepared to include this in the Second Five Year Plan but the Bombay Government raised certain objections and some ministerial discussions are going on between Bombay and Andhra Pradesh Governments? May I also know the result of the discussions if they have taken place?

Shri Hathi: It is also a part of the technical examination. When the question of total utilisation of the water was being examined, a letter was issued by the Bombay Government and that aspect has also to be considered.

Shri Rami Reddy: I understand that the discussions between the Ministers of the respective Governments have taken place. May I know the result of these discussions?

Shri Hathi: Discussions took place between the two Ministers, but we have got a copy of the proceedings as recorded by the Minister of Andhra Pradesh. It has not yet been confirmed by the Bombay Government.

Shri Rami Reddy: What is the nature of objections of the Bombay Government?

Shri Hathi: The nature of the objection is that it will not leave sufficient water for the Bombay Government if this project is sanctioned.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Shri Vittal Rao: .. Absent. Next Question. Shri Rameshwar Tantia .. **Absent.**

Shri Bibhuti Mishra——Absent. Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: I have given notice of a question on the subject last Saturday. I think my name is clubbed with the rest.

Mr. Speaker: Then it will stand as a separate question.

Electricity for States

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*133. { **Shri Achar:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 925 on the 16th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to group the States into several zones for proper utilisation of electric power; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is proposed to evolve an All-India super grid system for proper utilization of electric power. As a step towards this, a study is being made to group the States into different zones No final decision, however, has so far been taken in this respect.

Shri Achar: May I know whether there will be any machinery to see as to what power is to be divided or distributed amongst the States?

Shri Hathi: For the present, the technical commitees for each zone look into this question.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: How far the subscribers would stand to gain financially by the grouping of these States?

Shri Hathi: It may be possible to charge a uniform rate in the same zone and places which are out of reach of hydropower and are fed only on thermal power.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether Government are contemplating any appreciable benefit from zonal power development schemes?

Shri Hathi: That is what I said. We do expect it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether any tentative decision will be taken about the grouping of zones as to which States will form in what group?

Shri Hathi: As I said, no final decision has been taken but as a step towards this scheme a study is being made to group States into different zones. We are starting with the Southern Zone first.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: How long has the study taken and when is it expected to end?

Shri Hathi: The study was taken up in 1958, that is, a year and a half ago. I think we shall make a beginning in the Third Plan.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether recommendations have been made by the Southern Zone for a common grid as early as possible and whether that matter also is a subject matter of study or will it be introduced even during the Second Plan?

Shri Hathi: That also would be studied.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Government is considering to have a uniform price for electricity by pooling electricity throughout the country?

Shri Hathi: That is the reply given to the main question.

Diesel Locomotives

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*134. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision for placing orders for manufacturing diesel locomotives; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No; the proposals are in the course of finalisation.

(b) Three indigenous firms *viz* (i) M/s. Tata Locomotive Engineering Co. (2) M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation and (3) M/s. National Engineering Industries have been selected for manufacture of diesel locomotives in collaboration with foreign firms. Details regarding prices etc. are still to be settled.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether an estimate has been made of our requirements of diesel locomotives and, if so, the number of locomotives for which orders are likely to be placed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have made an estimate of our requirements during the Third Plan. It will be roughly 577 locomotives. For placing the initial orders, negotiations are still going on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the prices quoted by these firms are lower than that of the imported ones and when these firms are going to go in production?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is very premature to say anything about it at this stage.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why have the Government decided to give this to the private sector and not produce diesel locomotives in the public sector? Why is it not being done in the public sector either by the expansion of Chittaranjan or at any other site if that is necessary? Why has it been left to the private sector?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question has been answered on previous occasions also. It was considered that it will be advantageous to have it in the private sector. So far as expansion of Chittaranjan is concerned, I have already informed the House that it is the intention to undertake the production of electric locomotives in Chittaranjan.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Has any ratio been fixed between the broad gauge and meter gauge sections?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is decided as and when the situation arises. When the saturation point is reached for steam traction on a particular line, then we have to switch on to dieselisation or electrification.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The names of three firms have been mentioned in regard to manufacturing these diesel locomotives. May I know whether all the three concerns will do manufacturing work, or some of them will do only assembly work, and if so, which of them will do the assembly work and and which will do the manufacturing work?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The intention is that the complete diesel locomotives should be manufactured in this country. Of course, to start with, certain parts will have to be imported, but gradually we wish that both the engines and locomotives are manufactured completely in this country.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I may supplement what the Deputy Minister has said. None of these firms is meant for assembly work alone. All of them are intended to manufacture the locomotive portion here. In the initial stages, of course, a certain percentage of the components will be imported components, the intention being that the locomotives should be one hundred per cent. indigenous in the course of two years, and the engines in the course of five years.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Electricity from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh

*125. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 17th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether further action on the recommendations of the Hirakud Control Board about supply of 5,000 kw. of power by the end of 1961 to Madhya Pradesh has been taken by the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The recommendation of the Hirakud Control Board is still under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

***131. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent up to date on the permanent furnishing unit at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to accelerate the pace of work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 63·30 lakhs to end of January, 1960.

(b) No special proposal to accelerate the present pace of work is envisaged.

Atomic Isotopes for Agricultural Production

*132. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken up a project to produce atomic isotopes to increase agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and expenditure involved; and

(c) the nature of foreign assistance, if any, required for the purpose of collaboration?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The question will be answered by the Prime Minister in due course.

Death of Indian Seamen on S. S. "Seistan"

*135. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2881 on the 9th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the inquiry into the death at sea of 45 Indian seamen and serious injury to five others employed on a British ship S.S. "SEISTAN" last year has since been received and examined; and

(b) whether proper compensation has been given to the victims and their families?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Power Research Institutes in India

***136. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N.E.S.C.O. have decided to set up any power Research Institutes in India; and

(b) if so, how many stations and where?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No, Sir; but UNESCO have decided to give assistance for the establishment of a Power Research Institute at Bangalore and a Switchgear Laboratory at Bhopal.

Stabbing Incident in Train Near Jawalapur

***137. Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a peon was stabbed and thrown out of the train near Jawalapur on the 13th January, 1960;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the result of enquiry made, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). On 13-1-1960 Shri Madho Singh Peon of Principal Oak Grove School Jharipani (N.Rly.) came on foot at Pathri station and reported to the Assistant Station Master on duty that while travelling in a second class comparment of 42 Down Mussoorie Express from Hardwar he was attacked by some unknown persons between Jawalapur and Pathri. He further stated that the culprits after injuring and looting Rs. 25 from him, threw him out of the train between Jawalapur and Pathri.

The Assistant Station Master on duty reported the matter to all concerned. A case under Section 394|307 IPC has been registered by the G.R.P. Hardwar and investigation is in progress.

Chemical Fertilisers

***138. Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilizers produced in the country during 1959-60 so far;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers that was needed for the 1959 crops;

(c) the quantity that was imported during 1959;

(d) the quantity that is needed for 1960;

(e) the probable production exported in the year 1960 in the country; and

(f) the quantity that is expected to be imported in the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (f). The procurement and distribution of chemical fertilisers are planned on financial year basis. A statement giving the required information in respect of the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

दिल्ली के गांवों में मकान बनाना

***१३९. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दिल्ली के ग्रामीणों को मकान बनाने से रोक रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये मकान ग्राम की सीमा (लाल डोरे) में हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार नोटिस देने का क्या कारण है; ग्रौर

(घ) ३१ जनवरी, १९६० तक दिये गये नोटिसों की संख्या क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) दिल्ली विकास ग्रधिनियम, १९५७ के ग्रधीन 'विकास क्षेत्र' घोषित क्षेत्रों के ग्रन्तर्गत ग्राने वाले गांवों के निवासियों को दिल्ली विकास ग्रधिकरण बिना ग्रनुमति प्राप्त निर्माण-कार्य रोकने को कह रहा है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास ग्रधिकरण की कार्यवाही दिल्ली विकास ग्रधिनियम, १९५७ के प्रावधानों के ग्रनुसार है ।

(घ) ३१ जनवरी, १९६० तक दिये गये नोटिसों की संख्या ९६ है ।

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

***140. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1791 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have submitted their proposal of the phased programme for the execution of the first stage of Tungabhadra High level canal scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

चम्बल परियोजना

***१४१. {श्री खादीवाला :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :**

क्या **सिंचाई ग्रौर विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल परियोजना के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है; ग्रौर

(ख) कब तक बिजली ग्रौर सिंचाई के लिये जल लोगों को दिया जा सकेगा ?

सिंचाई ग्रौर विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) (१) मध्य प्रदेश :

चम्बल परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश का भाग) पर जनवरी, १९६० के ग्रन्त तक की प्रगति इस प्रकार है :—

(१) गांधी सागर बांध : ८८.४८ प्रतिशत चिनाई तथा कंक्रीट का कार्य पूरा हो गया है ।

(२) गांधीसागर बिजली घर : गांधीसागर बिजली घर पर चिनाई तथा कंक्रीट का कार्य प्राय: समाप्त हो गया है । पहले बिजली उत्पादन यंत्र की ग्रगस्त, १९६० तक; दूसरे की नवम्बर, १९६० तक; ग्रौर तीसरे की फरवरी, १९६१ तक चालू हो जाने की ग्राशा है । चौथे यन्त्र के लिये ग्रार्डर दे दिया गया है ग्रौर उसके १९६० के ग्रन्त तक ग्रा जाने की ग्राशा है ।

(३) पारेषण प्रणाली (ट्रान्समिशन सिस्टम) : गांधीसागर बिजली घर से उज्जैन तक बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये पारेषण पथों (द्विगुण परिपथ) से सम्बन्धित कार्य प्राय: समाप्त हो गया है ।

दूसरे पारेषण पथों पर कार्य प्रगति की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है ।

(४) दाईं मुख्य नहर (जो कोटा बराज से निकलती है) जिससे मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि की सिंचाई होगी, पर मिट्टी के कार्य का ४२.५४ प्रतिशत, चट्टान कटाई का ७१.८३ प्रतिशत तथा चिनाई कार्य का ४८.२८ प्रतिशत भाग समाप्त हो गया है ।

(२) राजस्थान :

परियोजना के राजस्थान से सम्बन्धित भाग में दिसम्बर, १९५९ के अन्त तक की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है :—

(१) कोटा बराज : फाटक लगाने के कार्य को छोड़ कर, लगभग सारा कार्य समाप्त हो गया है । यह कार्य संतोषजनक प्रगति कर रहा है और उसके १९६० की खरीफ तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है ।

(२) मिट्टी बांध : प्रायः सारा कार्य समाप्त हो गया है ।

(३) पारेषण प्रणाली : समस्त पारेषण पथों पर विस्तृत मार्ग सर्वेक्षण (रूट सर्वे) समाप्त हो गया है । सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर तक १३२ के० वी० पारेषण पथों को लगाने का कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है । गांधीसागर से सवाई माधोपुर तक पारेषण पथों के लिये स्तम्भों (टावर्स) के लिये आर्डर दे दिया गया है और उसके लिये आवश्यक इस्पात का ९० प्रतिशत भाग प्राप्त हो गया है । कोटा से अजमेर और नीमच से उदयपुर तक पारेषण पथों के लिये स्तम्भों (टावर्स) बनाने का आर्डर दिया जा रहा है । इन पारेषण पथों को पूरा करने के लिये इस्पात प्राप्त करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है । अधिकतर आवश्यक बिजली के साजसामान के लिये आर्डर दे दिये गये हैं ।

(४) दाईं मुख्य नहर पर मिट्टी के काम का ९६.५८ प्रतिशत, चट्टान कटाई का ९३.२२ प्रतिशत और चिनाई तथा कंक्रीट डालने के कार्य का ९७.९७ प्रतिशत भाग पूरा हो गया है ।

(५) बाईं मुख्य नहर पर मिट्टी के काम का ९८.३५ प्रतिशत, चट्टान कटाई का ९५.७४ प्रतिशत और चिनाई तथा कंक्रीट डालने के कार्य का ९५.९८ प्रतिशत भाग पूरा हो गया है ।

(ख) अगस्त, १९६० से बिजली और १९६० की खरीफ से पानी मिलने की आशा है ।

Defective Sleepers

*142. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 49 on the 17th November, 1959 regarding defective oak sleepers supplied by a foreign firm and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the reply from the suppliers;

(b) if so, the nature of reply received; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suppliers have attributed the defects noticed to alleged non-acceptance of certain suggestions from them regarding the seasoning and the treatment of the sleepers.

(c) The plea of the suppliers has been rejected and they have been asked to replace the sleepers which have developed cracks in accordance with the terms of the contract agreement.

दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान का पता लग जाना

*१४३ { पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री वै० च० मलिक :
श्री पांगरकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३९९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त ने नगर योजना संगठन द्वारा तैयार किये गये दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान के थित पता लग जाने के बारे में जांच को पूरा करने के पश्चात् रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार कर लिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं । इस विषय में अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Broadcast of A.I.R. news and music in trains

*144. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1028 on the 9th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any steps have since been taken to broadcast A.I.R. news and music in running trains;

(b) if so, in which trains it will be introduced first; and

(c) what is the total cost sanctioned for this new amenity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It has been decided, on an experimental basis, to relay All India Radio's news bulletins and to play tape-recorded orchestral and instrumental music in the coaches of one of the rakes of the Air-Conditioned Express trains equipped with 'Public Address System' and running between Horwah-New Delhi-Madras.

(c) The cost for the new amenity, exclusive of the Public Address System which already exists, is about Rs. 1000.

Delhi's Water Supply

*145. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have requested the Punjab Government to release water from Western Jamuna Canal with a view to stabilising Delhi's water supply; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government of Punjab.

Reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission

*146. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 193 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Shortage of Staff in Government Hospitals, Delhi

109. Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 195 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) what further steps havbe since been taken to meet the shortage of doctors and staff in the Government hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) whether all the remaining vacancies have been filled up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). In November, 1959, there were 11 vacancies in the posts of Medical Officer in the four Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi. Out of these eleven vacancies, seven were filled by the end of January, 1960 but four new vacancies occurred during that period. At present there are thus eight vacancies, out of which one post has been kept in abeyance and against another vacant post, an appointment letter has been issued to the selected candidate. Necessary action to fill up the remaining vacancies is being taken.

Report on Minor Irrigation Systems in China

110. Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 314 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the views of the State Governments on the report submitted by the Indian team which visited China to study minor irrigation systems and soil conservation in that country; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the team?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Government of Bombay has stated that the recommendations contained in the Report will be borne in mind while finalising their 3rd Five Year Plan proposals. The views of other States are still awaited.

Loan to Assam Government

111. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have sought any loan from the Central Government for meeting the power supply arrangements for Railway electrification in Assam;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) if no amount has been sanctioned, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No railway line in Assam has so far been programmed for electrification.

I.A.R.I. Research on Citrus

112. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the nature of research investigations now undertaken by the Horticultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, with regard to various citrus fruits?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Division of Horticulture was established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, only in April, 1956. During the last four years a survey has been undertaken to collect different varieties of citrus available within the country to study their economic characters. At present 43 varieties of sweet oranges, 20 of mandarin and 31 varieties of other citrus species are under study and further collections are in progress from foreign countries. Taxonomical studies of these varieties and those available in other parts of the country are under progress to remove the confusion now prevalent in the varietal nomenclature and to help in correct identification of the varieties. Thirty-one different varieties of citrus are being studied, particularly for their performance, with a view to select those which could be used as standard root-stocks.

Studies of growth cycles, flowering behaviour and cropping propensity in mandarin, sweet lime and sweet oranges are in progress to adjust cultural practices for higher yield and better quality. Use of various ionizing radiations for evolving new varieties through mutations has been programmed. Plant regulator chemicals have been found to be promising in increasing fruit-set in sweet lime and similar studies are in progress in mandarin orange.

The above mentioned investigations are in various stages of progress and conclusive results of positive value to the grower will become available during the next five years.

Agronomy Division of the I.A.R.I.

113. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum and the minimum yield of wheat at the Agronomy Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, during the last ten years; and

(b) what was the average yield of wheat on non-experimental plots at the said farm during the last ten years?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Following are figures of maximum and minimum yield of wheat at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, during the last ten years.

Figures in maunds per acre

Year	Maximum	Minimum	Average yield (wheat is grown mostly in experimental plots)
1949-50	42·50	9·60	20·40
1950-51	37·00	6·10	19·00
1951-52	30·05	5·80	9·74
1952-53	31·20	7·00	18·90
1953-54	27·35	10·75	16·66
1954-55	32·45	14·80	21·67
1955-56	38·35	7·00	21·67
1956-57	29·45	4·70	11·30
1957-58	30·00	9·50	15·90
1958-59	35·50	8·00	18·70

(b) No area is put under general crop of wheat as such. A total of about 10 acres is sown each year in 2

to 3 acre plots for multiplication of nucleus seed of some of the new promising N. P. varieties for distribution to States and farmers. The yields from this area are included in yield figures in the above statement.

Central Potato Research Institute, Simla

114. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the recomendations made to the farmers by the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, with regard to the control of various important diseases of potato; and

(b) the nature of investigations pursued by the Institute in the last five years and their results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Entomology Division of I.A.R.I.

115. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of research investigations undertaken by the Entomology Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, during the year 1959-60 with regard to pests attacking wheat, rice and barley in different parts of the country;

(b) what were the results of these investigations; and

(c) the recommendations made to the farmers of the different regions in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Intensive research work on pests of rice is carried out by the Entomology Section of the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and the various Entomology Sections of the rice growing States. Only some fundamental research work on the preservation of paddy seeds against insect infestation by the use of insecticides is in progress in the division of Entomology of I.A.R.I.

Wheat and barley are free from infestation from major pests in the field, wheat being attacked only by termites in unirrigated areas. Barley also is occasionally attacked by termites. Research work on the control of termites in the field with modern organic insecticides is being carried out in the Entomology Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Wheat and barley in storage are attacked by a number of serious pests such as *Trogoderma granarium*, *Rhizopertha dominica* and *Calandra oryzae*. Research work is in progress on (a) proper storage of wheat to keep it free from infestation by the use of insecticides as well as by improved methods of storage, (b) control of these pests by insecticides, (c) extent of contamination of wheat in storage by modern organic insecticides that are used for the control of these pests and (d) the translocation or absorption of insecticides from treated soils in the consumable portions of wheat plant.

(b) One improved storage structure for storage of wheat under rural conditions has been developed in the Division.

(c) The results obtained will be released to the cultivators after extensive trials.

Purchase of Rice in Punjab

116. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been spent by the Centre for the purchase of rice and paddy from Punjab in the procurement period upto 1st February, 1960; and

(b) the quantities of rice and paddy purchased State-wise by or on behalf of the Centre from the 1st November, 1959 to the 1st February, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Approximately Rs. 4.57 crores were spent by the Centre on the purchase of rice from the Punjab during the current Kharif procurement season from 1-10-1959 to 1-2-1960.

(b) The folowing quantities of rice and paddy were purchased in different States, by or on behalf of the Centre and delivered to them during the period from 1st November, 1959 to 1st February, 1960.

Name of State	Quantity (in '000 tons) Rice	Paddy
Andhra Pradesh	4·4	
Madhya Pradesh	174·6	..
Orissa .	37·9	19·00
Punjab .	81·1	..
TOTAL	298·0	19·00

Purchase of Ships from Japan

117. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 82 on the 17th November, 1959, and state the further progress made so far in utilising the balance of 3:11 billion yens for purchase of ships from Japan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Scindia Steam Navigation Company have now placed an order for a repeat ship and asked for a rupee loan from the Shipping Development Fund. The latter is under consideration. If Government approves Scindia's request the revised Yen loan allocation for Shipping would be fully utilised.

Flood Control

118. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Irrigation and Power and asked the State Governments to draw up comprehensive plans for each river basin to ensure flood control; and

(b) if so, which of the State Governments have sent their plans?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The following State Governments have prepared long range outline plans for flood control:

(1) Andhra Pradesh.

(2) Assam.

(3) Bihar.

(4) Jammu and Kashmir (Master plan for Kashmir valley and an outline plan for Jammu).

(5) Kerala (only a note outlining future proposals).

(6) Punjab (for the Second Five Year Plan only).

(7) Orissa (for a period of 15 years beyond the Second Five Year Plan).

(8) Uttar Pradesh.

(9) West Bengal (for the following rivers only).

(a) Teesta.
(b) Torsa.
(c) Raidak.
(d) Mahanada.
(e) Bhagirathi—Hooghly.
(f) Jaldhaka.

The State Governments have been requested to recast their long range outline plans on the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Floods.

Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

119. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government for financial aid for rural electrification scheme year for the 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the extent of financial aid given?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No such request has so far been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

All India Road Development Plan

120. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 17th August, 1959 and state whether Government have since examined the long term All-India Road Development Plan for 1961-81?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The examination has not yet been completed. Pending a decision in the matter, however, the State Governments have been advised to follow the broad order of priorities indicated in the Chief Engineers' Report on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81) for purposes of formulating road schemes to be included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Regional and State Water Sewage Boards

121. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1298 on the 11th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal of setting up of Regional and State Water Sewage Boards?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The proposal of setting up of Regional and State Water Sewage Boards is still under consideration of the 10 State Governments. The Government of Mysore have no such proposal. Replies from the Governments of Rajasthan, U.P., and J. & K. are still awaited.

Ford Foundation Recommendations on Food Production

122. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 77 on the 17th November, 1959 and state whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Ford Foundation Team on food production regarding setting up of far reaching centralized authority with a clear line of command and execution for growing more food so that policy decisions giving priority to food production may be enforced promptly?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): This recommendation is still under consideration.

Safe Deposit Lockers at Stations

123. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 889 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the names of the stations where safe deposit lockers are proposed to be provided have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Thirty lockers which are being procured will be distributed amongst the railways as follows:

Railway	No. of lockers
Northern	5
Central .	5
Eastern . .	5
Southern .	4
Western . .	4
South Eastern .	3
North Eastern .	2
Northeast Frontier .	2
	30

The stations where the lockers will be provided will be determined by the Railway Administrations in consultation with the Zonal Railway Consultative Committees.

Awards for averting Train Accident

124. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 948 on the 16th December, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken for giving award to the villagers for averting an accident to the Katihar bound Jogbani passenger train on the 12th November, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A sum of Rupees One hundred has been sanctioned as reward to Shri Bhutra (of Purnea District) who took initiative in attracting the attention of the Driver to stop the Jogbani-Katihar Passenger train on 12-11-1959 between Kasba and Purnea stations on the N.F. Railway.

National Academy of Medical Sciences

125. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 480 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether views have since been received from the State Governments and other bodies for establishing a National Academy of Medical Sciences; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is not much progress. Many of the States as well as Universities and other Professional Bodies have not yet expressed any opinion. The replies so far received also indicate divergence of opinion.

Model Town Planning Legislation

126. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 856 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state the further progress made in the finalisation of Model Town Planning Legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The draft Model Town Planning Legislation is being revised by the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation in the light of the comments received from the various State Governments. An outline of the revised legislation has been prepared but certain important Sections relating to land acquisition, compensation, and interim control, which require further scrutiny from the legal point of view are at present being drafted by that Organisation.

State Warehousing Corporations

127. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 17th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the different State Warehousing Corporations have formulated schemes for construction of warehouses in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in setting up a Joint Self Insurance Scheme for all the Corporations and a common construction agency?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42.]

(c) The matters are under correspondence with the State Warehousing Corporations.

Inter-State River Water Dispute between Madras & Mysore

128. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 954 on the 16th December, 1959 and state the nature of steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to settle the pending issues between Madras and Mysore States regarding the sharing of the Cauvery Waters?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In May 1959, the Governments of Madras and Mysore were requested to furnish relevant data for consideration at an Inter-State Conference. A Member of the Central Water and Power Commission also visited Madras and Bangalore to collect the data and to discuss the details of the dispute with the Governments of Madras and Mysore. He held discussions with the representatives of both the Governments in June, 1959. As a result of these discussions, the two Governments were requested to furnish additional information on certain points. Some information is still awaited from the State Governments and as soon as it is received the matter will be further examined and if necessary, an Inter-State Conference will be arranged to settle the dispute.

Irrigation Potential

129. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on 17th November, 1959 regarding irrigation potential and state:

(a) what is the present extent of utilisation of irrigation potential in the country as reported by the Special Officers with respect to each State;

(b) the details of the important recommendations made by these officers in their report; and

(c) how many State Governments have accepted these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 43].

(c) The important recommendations of the Special Officers have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for taking appropriate action as the State Governments are responsible for development of irrigation in their area.

Food Production

130. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments have been done in India to replace the cereal|fallow system by a single rotation of cereals with pulse legumes; and

(b) if so, whether these experiments have yielded satisfactory results from the point of view of an increase in food production?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, several experiments have been made in the past and some are still being carried out.

(b) Yes. These experiments have yielded satisfactory results inasmuch as rice-gram or pea (and sometimes masur) rotation has been found suitable in Andhra, Orissa, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; wheat-mung (or urid) in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and wheat-arhar in Bombay and Madras. Similarly, jowar-gram rotation has given good results in Andhra, Bombay and Punjab States. These rotations not only give better yield of the main cereal crop, but also provide extra foodgrains through the following pulse crop. For example, the recent experiments at Central Rice Research Institute have shown that rice crop following mung yields about 17 per cent more in addition to the return from mung crop.

Arbitrator for Fixation of Prices of Telco Locomotives

131. { **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many sittings have been held by the arbitrator on the fixation of the price of the TELCO Locomotives since his appointment;

(b) for how many months was he lying ill and incapable of holding any sitting;

(c) what is the total amount that has been paid to him so far and for how many sittings;

(d) when and where these sittings were held; and

(e) how much amount has been paid to him as travelling allowance?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The arbitrator held 51 sittings in all since his appointment.

(b) The arbitrator was ill for approximately four months.

(c) The arbitrator has been paid a total sum of Rs. 11,815 as the Railway's share of his fees for the 51 sittings—an equal amount being payable by TELCO.

(d) The sittings were held throughout in Calcutta.

(e) The arbitrator was not paid any travelling allowance, as he held the sittings throughout in Calcutta.

Leprosy

132. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received the recommendations made at the Seventh All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference held at Bombay in December, 1959;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the extent to which the Government of India have been able to formulate the immediate policy to be followed and to prepare a comprehensive long term plan for control of Leprosy?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have received the recommendations made at the Seventh All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the recommendations of the Seventh All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference, schemes have been formulated for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan period. These schemes will be implemented after their approval by the Planning Commission.

Overbridge at Kesinga Station

133. **Shri P. K. Deo**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1555 on the 9th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations have since been finalised with the Orissa Government for the selection of site and acquisition of land for the construction of an over bridge at the Kesinga Railway Station of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up and completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The State Government has not yet approved the site proposed by the Railway. After this is approved, the State Government will have to provide funds to meet their share of cost of construction according to the extant rules.

(b) At this stage it will not be possible to say when the work will be taken up. It all depends upon the State Government.

G.P.O. Building at Bhawanipatna

134. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build a General Post Office building at Bhawanipatna, the District Headquarter of Kalahandi, Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal for the acquisition of land is, at present, under consideration. The actual construction will be taken up on completion of the acquisition proceedings, preparation of plans estimate etc. This will take some time.

Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee

135. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee was held in New Delhi on the 6th January, 1960; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The important recommendations made by the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

D.V.C. Canals

136. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the decision finally taken in regard to the transfer of the administration of the D.V.C. canals in West Bengal to the Government of West Bengal;

(b) what would be the arrangement between the D.V.C. and the Government of West Bengal, as to their respective shares of the cost of administration of these canals and the revenue realised from them; and

(c) what would be the kind of liaison that is to be maintained between Irrigation and Waterways Department of the Government of West Bengal and D.V.C. Authorities in regard to reservoir and Dam administration in the Upper Damodar Valley and the release of water from the reservoir into the canals which are mostly situated in the lower valley in West Bengal area?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) According to the present indications, the canal system constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation including the Navigation Canal is expected to be transferred to the Government of West Bengal by 30-6-1960 for the purpose of maintenance and operation.

(b) This is still under discussion between the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Government of West Bengal.

(c) The Damodar Valley Corporation will continue to operate and maintain the dams in the Upper Valley. Water for irrigation will be released at head regulators by the Corporation on the basis of indents received from the Government of West Bengal. The distribution of water below the head regulators will be the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal.

Robberies in Trains

137. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed in all the cases of robbery in running trains which took place during the period from the 1st September, 1959 to the 31st December, 1959;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Sir. Some cases are still under investigation.

(b) and (c). The details are as follows:—

(i) No. of cases of Robbery in running trains from 1-9-59 to 31-12-1959 . . .	31
(ii) No. of cases in which investigations have been completed . . .	9
(iii) No. of cases which are still under investigation .	22
(iv) No. of persons arrested .	43
(v) No. of persons punished/convicted so far. .	2

Transport Reorganisation Committee

138. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the main recommendations made by the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee have been accepted by Government; and

(b) what progress, if any, has been made in implementing these?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee mainly concern the State Governments, whose comments thereon have been invited. After the views of the State Governments are received, the recommendations will be placed before the Transport Development Council at its next meeting proposed to be held in March, 1960.

These recommendations were also considered by the Conference of State Transport Commissioners|Controllers held in October, 1959, and the meeting of the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee held in January, 1960. The views of these bodies will also be placed before the Transport Development Council. Final decisions on the recommendations of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee will be taken by Government only after this meeting.

Press Rooms for Correspondents

139. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish permanent Press Rooms in the Capital for the use of the correspondents;

(b) if so, the details of Government's decision?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A, permanent Press Room has been set up as an annexe to the Public Counter of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi. The Room is intended to meet great pressure of traffic on important occasions for which the public counter of the C.T.O. is not adequate. It provides facilities for Press Correspondents to write up their messages and deliver them at the desk. Besides providing amenities for Press Correspondents waiting to transact business there is provision for delivery of any messages that may be addressed to them.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में फल

१४०. श्री पद्म देव: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहुत सा फल पकने से पहले गिर जाता है, और इस प्रकार व्यर्थ जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योग का विकास करके ऐसे फलों को उपयोग में लाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का र नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) घरेलू खपत के लिये गिरे हुए और दूसरे घटिया दर्जे के फलों की उपयुक्त वस्तुएं बना कर उनको इस्तेमाल करने के लिये फलों को सुरक्षित रखने के कार्य में लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है। अभी तक लगभग ४००० लोग प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं।

घर और अर्ध-व्यापारिक पैमाने पर विभिन्न फल पदार्थों के बनाने की तकनीकों का स्टेन्डर्ड (Standard) रखने के लिये एक फ्रूट केनिंग यूनिट (Fruit canning un) को भी चालू कर दिया गया है जिस से फ्रूट उत्पादन. क्षेत्रों में लोगों को और स्थापित किये गये कम्यनिटी केनिंग सेन्टरों (Community canning centres) में स्टेन्डरडाईज्ड तकनीकी (Standardised Techniques) को सिखाया जा सके।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Robbery in Train at Barrackpur

141. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a robbery was committed on the night of 24th December, 1959 in a Second Class ladies compartment of the Sealdah-Barauni Passenger (Dn.) at the Barrackpur Station;

(b) whether miscreants while forcing their way into the compartment snatched away the purse of a lady containing Rs. 300;

(c) whether they have been arrested and tried; and

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent such incidents in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The incident occurred near Naihati station.

(b) The Wallet snatched by the miscreants contained Rs. 370 in currency notes and some loose coins.

(c) 2 culprits have been arrested and investigation is in progress.

(d) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) The Government Railway Police provide occasional train guards in the affected trains;

(ii) Conductor Travelling Ticket Examiners exercise thorough check in 1st and 2nd class compartments and ladies compartments particularly in respect of safety fittings, presence of intruders underneath the berth etc.;

(iii) Close co-operation is being maintained with the State Police by the R.P.F. staff at all levels to combat the crime.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees at Imphal

142. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff quarters are provided for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs at Imphal; and

(b) if not, whether any scheme for construction of the quarters is being undertaken in the near future?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 2 units have been provided.

(b) Land is available and a proposal to construct 12 units of quarters is under consideration.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में फल उद्योग

१४३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५९–६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने फल उद्योग के लिये अब तक कितना ऋण बांटा है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Warehouses in Tripura

144. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any warehouses in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the location thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There are a number of Government godowns in Tripura but there is at present no warehouse under the Central Warehousing Corporation for storing private stocks.

Hydro-Electric Projects in Andhra Pradesh

145. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium Irrigation and Power Projects which are proposed to be executed in Andhra Pradesh by the end of Second Plan; and

(b) the estimated expenditure thereon and the extent of Union Government help for these projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45.]

(b) The expenditure on these schemes during the Second Plan is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 80·89 crores.

The amount of Central assistance given during the years 1956-60 including the allocation for 1959-60 is as under:—

	Rs.
1. Nagarjunasagar . .	2496·00 lakhs
2. Miscellaneous Development Schemes * .	1110 lakhs
3. Programme of Permanent Improvement of Scarcity Areas . .	319·00 lakhs

* Including Irrigation and Power Schemes.

Water-Hyacinths

146. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made on the utilisation of water-hyacinths as edible food-stuff;

(b) if so, in what form this can be used;

(c) whether it has been definitely proved that its use as food-stuff does not cause any harmful reaction on human constitution; and

(d) whether the process was demonstrated in the World Agriculture Fair held in Delhi recently?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Co-operative and Scientific Farming

147. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state what is the role of consolidation of holdings in the context of:

(i) Co-operative Farming; and

(ii) Scientific Farming?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S Murthy): (i) Consolidation of holdings is capable of facilitating the progress of co-operative farming both in regard to the promotion new societies and development of existing societies. This is particularly case when the membership of a co-operative farming society does not consist of all cultivators in a village but comprises only a certain percentage of the villagers most of whom may have their different bits of land scattered in various parts of the village. In such cases, consolidation of holdings will help members of the co-operative farming society to bring their plots together into one or more compact blocks.

(ii) The primary object of consolidation of holdings is to bring together scattered and fragmented holdings in compact blocks so as to increase their operational efficiency. Consolidation of holdings is, therefore, an aid to scientific farming as it facilitates the introduction of technological improvements in farming, intensive use of land improvement works like wells and drainage, helps in the avoidance of many wasteful operations and brings about efficiency and economic cultivation of land.

Sugar Mills

148. { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the cane crushing capacity of the various Sugar Mills in the States of Bombay, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of cane crushed during the 1958-59 crushing season by the various factories in these Mills;

(c) the average percentage of sugar recovery in each factory in that season;

(d) whether the sugarcane prices are determined for 1958-59 as per price linking formula which is applied compulsorily; and

(e) if so, the details of the prices payable per ton of cane by the various sugar factories in the above-mentioned States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix 1, annexure No. 46.]

(d) and (e). In Mysore and Andhra Pradesh the price payable for 1958-59 consists of—

(a) basic minimum price of Rs. 1·44 per maund for gate delivery and Rs. 1·31 per maund for delivery at purchasing centres connected by Rail, and

(b) deferred payment of the amount found due under the price linking formula.

The deferred amount due under (b) above, if any, will be known only after the accounts for the season have been finalised.

In Bombay the price linking formula has not been applied at the instance of the State Government and the price of the cane (including deferred amount) was fixed at Rs. 47 per ton for 1958-59 season.

Nangal Dam Station

149. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at the Nangal Dam Station on the Northern Railway during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The number of incoming and outgoing passengers at the Nangal Dam Station during 1959-60 (from 1-4-1959 to 31-1-1960) was 1,61,715 and 1,65,047 respectively.

Ring Road Delhi

150. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to complete the Ring Road in Delhi which is lying unfinished near Jumna Bridge;

(b) how long will it take to properly connect it with the main road; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In order to remove the encroachments, it has been decided that the Jumna Bazar squatters should be removed without delay by the Delhi Corporation temporarily to the Magazine Road site.

(b) The work is likely to take about six months after the vacant possession of the land has been obtained.

(c) The delay is due to non-vacation of the land voluntarily by squatters.

दिल्ली के ग्रामों में बिजली लगाना

१५१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री २ सितम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में अब तक दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के जिन ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई है उनके लिये कितने किलोवाट बिजली मंजूर की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिये स्वीकृत भार नीचे दिया गया है : —

ग्राम का नाम	स्वीकृत भार	उद्देश्य
१	२	३
१—शामसपुर	१.७५ किलोवाट	प्रकाश तथा पंखों के लिये बिजली
	१.०४ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
२—अलिपुर	४७ एच० पी०	औद्योगिक बिजली
	२.५२ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
३—खामपुर	०.५ किलोवाट	प्रकाश तथा पंखों के लिये बिजली
	४३.५ एच० पी०	औद्योगिक बिजली
	१.४ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली

१	२	३
४—चौखण्डी .	०.६४ किलोवाट	गालियों में बिजली
५—चिराग दिल्ली	२७.५ एच० पी०	औद्योगिक बिजली
	२.२ किलोवाट	गलियों में दिजली
६—अधी चोनी	०.६८ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
७—बेगमपुरा	१४५ एच० पी०	औद्योगिक बिजली
	०.६८ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
८—कालू सराय .	०.३२ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
९—छतरपुर	१.४ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
१०—बदली . .	१.५ किलोवाट	प्रकाश तथा पंखों के लिये बिजली
	५.० किलोवाट	औद्योगिक बिजली
	१.६८ किलोवाट	गलियों में बिजली
११—किलोकरी .	१८ एच० पी०	औद्योगिक बिजली
	२.७५ किलोवाट	प्रकाश तथा पंखों के लिये बिजली
१२—लाबसपुर .	(विद्युत धारा ले जाने वाले तारों को बिछा दिया गया है तथा गलियों में बिजली लगाने के अनुकलनों की जांच हो रही है)	

Wagons for Bananas

152. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons booked with Banana consignments from Bombay and Khandesh to Delhi during December, 1959 and January, 1960; and

(b) the average quantity of Banana consignments received daily?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) *Number of wagons booked with Banana consignments to Delhi from Bombay and Khandesh during the month of December, '59 and January 1960:*

Month	Bombay	Khandesh
December '59 .	Nil.	535 wagons
January '60	Nil	367 wagons

(b) *Average quantity of Banana consignments received daily at Delhi from Khandesh:*

Month	
December '59 .	. 7381 mds.
January '60 .	. 5223 mds.

दिल्ली जंक्शन पर पोरटर

१५३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली जंक्शन तथा नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कितने पोर्टर पंजीकृत किये गये हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उनके विरूद्ध प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) शिकायतों के कारण दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) दिल्ली जंक्शन और नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर क्रमश: ११०० और २५० ।

(ख)

शिकायत की किस्म	दिल्ली जंक्शन		नयी दिल्ली	
	१९५८	१९५९	१९५८	१९५९
१	२	३	४	५
(१) अधिक मजदूरी मांगना .	७	१४	६	८
(२) यात्रियों के सामान की चोरी		१		१
(३) यात्रियों को परेशान करना .	१	६	१	५
(४) अभद्रा व्यवहार	१	१०	३	६
(५) रेल-कर्मचारियों की हिदायतों का पालन न करना	१	२	..	१
(६) दूसरी शिकायतें	४	८	.	१
जोड़	१४	४१	१०	२२

(ग) १९५८ और १९५९ पंचांग वर्षों में ८८ भारिकों के लाइसेंस २ दिन से ले कर ३ महीने तक की अवधि के लिये छीने गये और ४ भारिकों को काम से हटा दिया गया । विभिन्न प्लेटफार्मों पर आवेक्षक रखे गये हैं ताकि प्रमुख गाड़ियों के आने के समय पर कम से कम एक आवेक्षक मौजूद रहे और वह शिकायतों का मौके पर ही निबटारा करे । समय-समय पर प्रचलित जन-सम्बोधन प्रणाली (Public Address S st m) के द्वारा यह जानकारी दी जाती है कि भारिकों की मजदूरी की दर क्या है और किसी प्रकार की शिकायत होने पर स्टेशन के किस अधिकारी से शिकायत की जाये । सभी उचित शिकायतों पर कडी कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Residential Accommodation for P. & T. Employees in Orissa

154. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communication** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs employees of Bhubaneswar, Puri, Berhampur, Balasore, Sambalpur and Cuttack have not yet been provided with any residential accommodation; and

(b) if so, when colonies for their accommodation will be constructed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Quarters to the extent shown below have been provided to the

Posts and Telegraphs employees at the different places:

Cuttack	38
Puri	8
Berhampur (GM)	5
Balasore	6
Sambalpur	12
Bhubaneswar	23

(These quarters have been obtained on rent by this Department from State Govt.)

Proposals for construction of additional quarters at all the 6 places have been approved and are receiving further attention. Land is already available at Sambalpur and Puri. At the remaining places acquisition of land is being expedited.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

155. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the Ayacut (extent of acreage) that would be irrigated under (i) Cuddapah North Canal and (ii) Cuddapah South Canal according to the proposals of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme consisting of both phases; and

(b) the extent that would be irrigated in Cuddapah District after the completion of (i) First Phase of the Project and (ii) Second Phase of the Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Cuddapah South and North Canals are to be taken up for execution in the Second Phase development of the High Level Canal Scheme. Ayacut areas of about 50,000 and 20,000 acres under the North and South Canals respectively will be brought under irrigation on completion of the Second stage.

Concession Tickets for Hill Stations

156. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dharmasala, Palampur, Baijnath, Jogindernagar are important hill stations in Kangra Valley and Kulu, Katrain and Manali Stations in Kulu Valley;

(b) if so, whether any travel concession tickets are issued on the Kangra Valley Railway for these hill stations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There is no definition, as such, of a hill station for the purpose of issuing hill concessional return tickets.

Palampur, Baijnath and Jogindernagar are not considered as important hill stations. The other places mentioned are not Railway Stations.

The persons travelling to all these places, however, can avail of the concessional hill station return tickets issued to Pathankot.

Hill concessional return tickets are not now extended to additional stations having regard to the prevailing overcrowding in trains.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

157. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount so far spent during Second Five Year Plan period on minor irrigation works in various States; and

(b) what was the allocation, Statewise, and how far has each State spent the amount allocated to them?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b).

A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47.]

Postal Deliveries in Tripura

158. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal deliveries from Chandkhira to Dharmanagar to Tripura are being made by mail-runners although conveyance is available; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising this facility?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Mails are at present conveyed from Chandkhira to Dharmanagar in Tripura by mail runners.

(b) The question of replacing the mail runners' line by a mail motor service is under consideration.

Road Bridge in Andhra

159. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a scheme for constructing a road bridge across a stream near Gajpathi-Narain in Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh for approval by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The scheme is under scrutiny and is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

Shrot-term Loan to Rajasthan

160. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any short-term loan has been given to the Government of Rajasthan during 1959-60 for increasing farm output; and

(b) if so, the nature and amount of loan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. An amount of Rs. 30·18 lakhs has so far been given to Rajasthan Government for this purpose. Out of this amount, Rs. 13·15 lakhs was for purchase and distribution of seeds and Rs. 5·03 lakhs for fertilisers for food production schemes and Rs. 12 lakhs for fertilisers under the 'Cotton Extension Scheme'.

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12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN KERALA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri A. K. Gopalan and a few others on the following subject:

> "The very serious and alarming situation existing in many parts of Kerala after the conclusion of polling in February, arising out of:
>
> (1) at least 5 known cases of murder of Communist party workers and voters;
>
> (2) burning down of a number of huts of Harijans...."

What is the matter? Is there any report in any of the newspapers about this matter?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): It is not a report in newspapers. I have been touring these areas for the last four days. I visited these places. I have got written reports from the persons who are aggrieved, and it is on the basis of that that I have tabled the motion.

Day before yesterday after my tour, a Harijan worker in the field was attacked and killed. It began from the 1st February when the voter, who was sleeping at night, was attacked and killed.

Mr. Speaker: After the polling had taken place?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: After the polling had taken place. On the 31st night he was warned. I bring this to your notice because it is a very serious matter and an enquiry must be made. On the 31st he was warned of the consequences if he went for polling. He said the Constitution had given him the right and he would exercise his franchise. The next day, as warned, at night at 10 0' Clock he was stabbed and killed.

On the 1st morning when 200 Harijan women and men were marching to the polling booth, there was an attack in the back, and Kunju Kunju, a worker, was killed. He died on the spot there. His wife and mother, not knowing that he died of the attack, went to the polling booth and exercised their vote, and he was lying on the road in front of the house.

Next day there was a victory celebration, and there was a clash. The third one was a clash between two sections.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear him.

Shri Tyagi: I want to submit a point of order and it is to the effect that up till now there has been a convention that in the matter of adjournment motions personal knowledge alone is never the basis of the motion; there must be something substantial either in the press or elsewhere on the basis of which a motion can be considered.

Moreover, I have one more submission, and that is that at this stage the merits of the question which is proposed to be introduced by means of the adjournment motion are not to be gone into. At this stage the Member can only advocate and argue that the subject of the adjournment motion is urgent and is a public matter. These are the only two criteria.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the point of order, I first of all asked him if there were any newspaper reports. If an hon. Member of this House says that he was a personal witness to some of these things, I am prepared to credit it as much as any newspaper report. Therefore, I am not going to discredit any hon. Member who says he went to the spot, made enquiries and saw it himself. It is up to the Government or any other hon. Member to contradict it.

The next point is whether the details ought to be gone into or not. I have to decide whether it is a matter of urgent importance, when it took place, whether it is a serious matter which requires adjournment of the House. These are matters *prima facie* which I have to decide before I go into the further details. Even for this purpose I must know something of it. It is not any small quarrel anywhere. He says it is a murder. I would like to know some details. Therefore, these are all incidental to it. I know I have to decide whether it is a definite matter, whether it is a serious matter, an urgent matter, and *prima facie* I have to come to a conclusion on them. Therefore, one after the other I am trying to find out. There is no point of order.

Shri Tyagi: I want to submit that there is one difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed of the point of order.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will clear his doubt.

I yesterday went and saw the IG of Police, and asked him whether he knew of it. He also admitted that there was a murder. It is not a question that first I went to the place. There was a newspaper report about it. I went and saw, and yesterday at 3 O'Clock I met the I.G. of Police, presented him with these things, some of which he knew, and asked him whether he knew about it. He said it was a fact that about four murders he had known; he only did not know about day before yesterday's murder. The news did not reach him. It is not a question that I personally knew it. There were reports in the papers, and the I.G. of Police also told me that he had got those reports.

I say it is a very serious and urgent matter. I request the Prime Minister not to take it as something between the Congress and Communists. We have to discuss and find out whether really there was on the polling day an attack on the voters when they were going and one died on the spot and whether this continued. I want to request the House not to take it in the spirit that it comes from the Communist Member, but to see whether these things have happened.

There were 15 cases of arson where houses were burnt. I went to the place, the remains are there. I have taken photographs and got them with me. I will bring them tomorrow if you want to see them.

Not only that. There is evacuation of the Harijan and agricultural labourers from one place to another. I saw many of them and they said they were a raid to go because they had no protection. Also there are reports—I have verified these reports —that when they went to the police station, they did not get any protection. So, I have sent 40 petitions signed by the individuals to the Governor. These are the individuals who have not gone to the police because they are afraid, because on the 1st and 2nd the police were moving about and they beat some of them. Some they took, and there is a report of beating in the police lock-up also.

I have also referred to other things. Harijans had been taking water from a well, but when I went there I was told by one of them that he has to go one mile now to take water because he cannot take water from the usual well, they are forbidden to take water.

Social boycott is also there. They are also not given work where they are called for work, and even where there is work there is a board put in some places that there will be reduction.

Mr. Speaker: The point is: we are trying to discuss the responsibility of the Government in these matters. There may be a number of people taking the law into their own hands, but how far is Government responsible? If this was brought to the notice of the Government in the ordinary course and Government has failed to take steps, then alone can I call upon the Government to explain.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The police were required to give protection to those who were thus attacked; they not only refused to do this duty, in many cases they were helping those who would like to terrorise Harijans.

Mr. Speaker: What is it he is reading from?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There is an editorial from the paper *Kerala Kaumudi* which narrated this incident and said they attacked previous Communist Government also saying they were not able to put down these things. The editorial definitely said these things were happening, it was very bad, these things must not be allowed They referred to beating in police lock-up and attack against Harijans It is against a section of agricultural workers and Harijans who are evacuating from their places. That is why I say it must be taken as a very important thing. There, it is the President's rule now, and the new Government have not taken charge. So, it is necessary to see that they are given protection, and if they have gone out of their place and are living somewhere else, then they must be brought back to their place, and they must be given encouragement and protection in doing so.

Shri Tyagi: May I make one submission most humbly with regard to the ruling that you have given? I have to seek a further clarification with regard to that. Your ruling will

[Shri Tyagi]

establish a sort of precedent. So, I want to know....

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to allow a discussion on my ruling.

Shri Tyagi: I want to make a submission with regard to your ruling. This House is privileged, and here any statement could be made at any moment. And Members are immune from any action, as far as any statement made by them on the floor of the House is concerned....

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): On a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a challenge to my ruling. I have given my ruling already.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My point of order was whether the hon. Member could make any further submission on your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: I want just a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give any clarification. My ruling is clear. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Before the Home Minister says something, may I point out one thing? Even on the 29th of last month, we went and met the Adviser, and told him that there was a very serious situation, and that during polling and also for some days after polling, there should be police protection, and he promised us the same. But, on the polling day, police protection failed, and now it has failed in areas which we have pointed out, and where a serious situation has arisen. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of that.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Kerala has been in a state of ferment for a pretty long time. Conditions were, to a large extent, if not completely, normalised, and normalcy was restored after the President had taken over....

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): We are unable to hear the hon. Minister. Let the hon. Minister come to the front bench and then speak.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the hon. Minister may come to the front bench and then speak.

Shri G. B. Pant: I was submitting that Kerala had been in a state of ferment for a long time, and conditions were restored to normalcy almost, not completely, since the introduction of the Governor's Administration there. The fact that the police had been careful and that everything has been done with a view to ensure peace and to see that individual freedom, so far as it lay with the police, was fully enjoyed by everyone, was proved by the high percentage of votes cast in the elections, which came on an average, to more than 85 per cent or nearabout 90 per cent in some cases. That the police and the Administration were able to bring about such a result proves that there has been peace all over the State. Now, after the taking over of the Administration by the President, everybody, I think, including Shri A. K. Gopalan, will concede that there has been considerable improvement in the situation.

Well, there have been some incidents sometimes, but to connect them all with politics is not, I think, quite fair. Incidents do happen in every State, and Kerala too is a big State; incidents have been occurring there even in normal times. So, if there has been any sort of deterioration anywhere, I am sure the authorities are as vigilant as they have ever been. As may be known, even after the elections were over, they used the preventive sections in order that processions may not be taken out in certain places, and even, I think, meetings were not allowed. So far as the authorities are concerned, they have been doing their best. I have received some communications from both parties, from the Communists as well as from the non-Communists, and I have referred everyone of them to the Governor or to the Adviser with the request to look into them personally. And I have again and again impressed it upon them that it is our duty to see that peace is observed and that the Administration deals with all matters in an impartial way.

I am not aware of any incident in which the police have taken part in any such affairs, nor have I, to the best of my information—because I have got this only just now before I came here—got any intimation from any quarter, not even from Shri A. K. Gopalan that the police had been in a way conspiring with others or joining hands with others. Whatever my hon. friend has written to me, I have brought to the special notice of the authorities.

Well, it may be that some things have happened, but in a State like that' some things can happen even in normal times. We were told, for example, that a number of non-Communists have been stabbed even after the elections, and also that there have been some clashes between those who voted for one side and those who voted for the other; but the number of incidents has been continuously going down so that, by the 5th or the 6th instant, so far as my memory goes, there were no such incidents. I am not vouching for it, for I am speaking from memory. And I have been trying to look into the reports that have come about the huts.

I was told that some huts were burnt at some place, but the allegations were that they were the huts of people who were not in the good books of certain parties who had expected them to vote; and they were burnt by them. The whole number, I was told, was seven or eight or nine. But, again, I am not very sure about it, because I have not got any detailed facts, and I never knew that a thing like this would come up just today. According to the information that I have got up to the 7th instant, the number of incidents in which the non-Communists seem to be aggrieved was larger, and perhaps much larger than that of which the Communists had complained. But that does not prove anything one way or the other. Unless the facts are with us, we cannot say anything.

So, I have been repeatedly asking the authorities to take due care to see that justice is impartially administered, that all preventive measures are taken, and that so far as is possible, investigation in such cases is expedited, especially, where there is any suspicion of a political motive.

I do not want to go into further details. Still I have not got all the details; it is not possible to have all of them just at present. I can make an enquiry. I am interested in the maintenance of peace and order, in the impartial administration of justice and also in the protection of life and property. It would not in any way be creditable to the Administration or to us that we should not make every attempt to ensure that. We had to import large numbers of policemen from outside; they cannot possibly have any bias for anyone.

So far as the police in Kerala itself was concerned, it has functioned under different parties and in different times, and there is no reason why it should be against any particular party or for any particular one. There may be some stray individuals here and there, but even if there has been any case like that, I would like that to be looked into and the man punished, because it is our duty to see that protection is given to all, regardless of their political, social or other opinions.

So I submit that there are so many things that may be stated here that they cannot form the subject of an adjournment motion. I am sorry I

[Shri G. B. Pant]

cannot make any further remarks as, unfortunately, I was not here. But, as I said, I am prepared to send even these to Kerala and to ask them as to what are the realities. And if any such thing has been found, they would look into it, and they would be still more vigilant. But the conditions, from all reports that I have received, are much better than they have been ever before.

Of course, there may be some aftermath of the election; here and there incidents may have happened. Some of them may be connected with the elections, and some may not. I cannot go into every one of these incidents and give details. In fact, I have not got them with me. These require detailed inquiry from Kerala before I can say anything that may be useful. But I can assure my hon. friends, as I have assured them previously, that it is my effort, and it will continue to be my effort, to see that justice is done to everyone and maximum vigilance is observed by the police; whether one belongs to the Communist Party or to the Congress or to the PSP or to any other political party. Life and property have nothing to do with the political opinion of an individual, and the Administration should be impartial and just.

So I repeat that I will bring the statement that has been made by Shri A. K. Gopalan to their notice and ask them to be still more careful and still more vigilant. I wonder if I can say anything more.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I make an appeal to the Home Minister? The Home Minister has said that even in normal times such incidents occur. Instead of a departmental inquiry that may be conducted, may I make a suggestion? On behalf of the Communist Party,. I promise that everything will be done by us to see that these things do not happen. During the time of the elections, to ensure the peaceful conduct of elections, the Collectors called all the Parties together. Certain conditions were laid down and all the parties were asked to abide by those conditions. In the same way, may I suggest that now that there is the United Front, and the Communist Party is also ready, these parties may be called together to discuss this matter? This is not a question of incidents happening at some times, after the elections or before the elections. It is a matter of the observance of a certain code of conduct by all political parties so that these things may not happen. If the Prime Minister or the Home Minister intervenes, calls all the political parties, to take stock of the situation and discuss it with them and come to an understanding, such things can be avoided in future. It is no use the Communists saying that it is not more Communists, it is more Congress or it is the mistake of the Congress and not of the Communists. There is no use the other Party saying it the other way. There is no use of making charges and counter-charges.

So far as the Communist Party is concerned, I promise that everything will be done by us, if only the Prime Minister will intervene, call all the parties together and see that peace is maintained and such things do not happen at least hereafter, whatever be the condition (*Interruptions*). I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, when I say this there is noise in the House. At least as a poltical worker who had been in the Congress, at least as a Member when I am making an appeal to see that something must be done to ensure peaceful conditions, even then there is shouting (*Interruptions*). I here noises being made as if we are not for peace. We are also for peace. We want peaceful conditions. That is why I make this appeal. So far as Kerala is concerned, whether it is today or two months hence, the same thing is continuously done; murders are taking place. If these things are to be stopped, it can be in two ways. One way is to call

all the political parties together and discuss the situation with them. That is the appeal I am making. I am sure if the hon. Prime Minister will intervene and see if something can be done to see that such things do not happen hereafter, the situation will improve and peaceful conditions will be restored.

Shri G. B. Pant: I agree with what Shri A K Gopalan says. So far as his suggestion is concerned, I will communicate it to the Governor and see that the political parties in this matter agree to use their influence in order to help the forces of peace and to maintain peace. I agree with him there. That is what the political parties also should do.

Mr. Speaker: After the elections have been concluded so nicely and a large number of people have gone to the polls when there were no incidents, if any incidents have occurred recently, it is unfortunate. But I am sure that as soon as the new Government comes into being—I hope it will come into being as early as possible—the entire thing will die down. If in the meanwhile owing to over-exuberance either on account of success or on account of failure, there may be incidents either on the one side or the other, the matter will be looked into. Therefore, as the hon. Home Minister has said, he will kindly send all these to the Governor, and let him send for the leaders of the various Parties and see to it that there are no incidents at all hereafter—not only now but even hereafter.

Parliamentary democracy requires discussion in the Assembly. When once a decision is taken, the entire community must abide by that decision. It is open to them to get that decision vacated by proper means. I am sure that since the elections have been conducted, Kerala will certainly give a very good account of itself and there will not be any incidents in future, either from the one side or the other.

I do not think it is necessary or useful to pursue this matter any further here. The Governor and all the officials there will take proper notice of it. Whenever any incidents come to the notice of any hon. Member here, I am sure the hon. Minister will certainly take note of them and take all steps necessary.

I do not think I should give my consent to this adjournment motion.

ALLEGED STARVATION DEATHS IN MIZO HILLS DISTRICT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion. It is an ordinary matter relating to the food situation in a State, but inasmuch as it is said that there have been some deaths due to famine, namely:

> "Urgent need to discuss the death of five people due to starvation in the famine-affected Mizo Hills District (news appearing in the *Times of India* dated 15-2-60). Central Government's intervention to save the lives of the people is absolutely necessary".

what is the situation?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The news has appeared in the *Times of India*, quoting one Shri Lalsawia. It says:

> "Another member of the delegation, Mr. Lalmawia, who is the Parliamentary Secretary for Tribal Affairs, said that 11 people had died in Mizo district. He said that the Government did not accept this figure, although he had himself verified it.

> "Mr. Lalsawia said that the quantity of rice sent to Mizo Hills district was hardly sufficient to meet a fraction of its population".

It is also stated further:

> "He said that the people had become so desperate that they had started looting trucks transporting rice from Silchar to Aijal, the headquarters of Mizo district."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Sir, my submission is that five people have died. I want to have confirmation from the Government. Have they any information about this? If this is correct, then, surely, it is an alarming situation and something should be done from the Centre. If the newspaper information is correct, then, this should be discussed properly here. Let the Central Government clarify the whole thing. Let them say what steps have been taken to save the people from starvation deaths and let them not experiment with human life.

Shri Hem Barua *rose—*

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: Let us not have any general discussion on this subject. A knowledge of what exactly has happened in this particular case is all that is necessary to come to a conclusion whether a discussion is necessary. The hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, it is a fact that there has been large-scale destruction of crops in this Mizo district due to the rat menace because there has been bamboo flowering and there has been multiplication of rats. It has been a matter of concern both for the State Government as well as for the Central Government. The State Government has asked from us 10,000 tons of rice to meet the situation and we have promised that we would give them the entire quantity. We have also made available from the district headquarters at Silchar as much as 1,000 tons now to be moved to the Mizo district and it is moving by road. We have also employed two planes for air-dropping the supplies to this district. We have also made arrangements for despatches from our Central depots at Hojai, Gauhati and Calcutta of supplies for the making up of this 10,000 tons.

There may not be any difficulty in the matter of supplies. But the only thing is that since transport is difficult we will have to resort to air-dropping of supplies. We have employed two Indian Airlines planes; we have also asked the Air Force to supply another two planes and they have promised to do that. So, everything possible is being done in the matter.

We are also exploring possibilities of making some supplies from Burma side either by road or by air-dropping to the sourthern portion of this district because it is adjacent to the Burma border. We are taking all possible steps.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, both the Assam Government and the Government of India are duly conscious of this condition in the Mizo district due to the occurrence of the rat menace which comes apparently once in every 25 or 30 years when the bamboos flower. There is no question of any lack of foodgrains or of making them available by us. The question really is of transport—of their reaching the place.

The Chief Minister of Assam has repeatedly conferred with us on this subject because, naturally, it is his primary responsibility. He is doing everything in his power; and we have, as has been said by the Deputy Minister, been doing our part. Our Defence Ministry has made available not only aricraft but jeeps. Jeeps are important because the roads are such that they can only be negotiated by jeeps. This area adjoins the Burma border; and, apart from what we are sending by air and jeeps, an attempt has been made to get rice across the Burmese border. We can return that to Burma in some other way. And, I believe, Pakistan is also nearer. I know nothing because this is only a report in the *Times of India* and I have been asked what steps are being taken. I cannot say whether anybody has died or not. I should rather imagine that such reports, unless they are verified, should not be taken for granted. All I wish to point out is that everything that we could think of is being done.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I had submitted....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The food situation in the Mizo Hills district due to rat menace has deteriorated during the last one month or so. The Assam Government asked for a help of at least 10,000 tons of rice from the Centre. My information is that so far only 3,000 tons have been allotted to the State Government for that particular district.

Another thing is this; this is a hill district and is infested by rats. The rats create a menace almost annually. That is why my submission is that the core of the problem should be tackled with and destroyed. There have been starvation deaths not only this time but on past occasions as well. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister what positive steps he wants to take to rid this district of this recurring food problem.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that whatever the Assam Government has asked for for the purpose of meeting the demand in the Mizo district would be given to them—the 10,000 tons. We have promised to give the entire quantity.

As for the starvation deaths, we have absolutely no reports of starvation deaths. We have also seen the Press report; apart from that we have no information at all.

Shri Hem Barua: My information is that only 3,000 tons have been allotted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, the report says that there has been looting of truck-loads of rice by people who have become desperate due to starvation. May I know whether it is a fact? If so, what steps are Government taking to safely transport these truck-loads of rice?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been said that it will be by road and air. There is no third way of doing it.

Mr. Speaker: There are reports in the papers that some of these trucks laden with foodgrains have been waylaid and taken away by some persons. That is what the hon. Member says.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Have people gone away with truck-loads? I have not heard of it.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather unfortunate. But this is not a thing which has occurred very recently. The menace has been there for some time past and, as Shri Hem Barua says, it seems to be annual feature.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; it comes once in 25 or 30 years.

Shri Hem Barua: Possibly, the State Government did not approach the Central Government for help last time. That is why the Central Government does not know. It is a regular feature.

Mr. Speaker: The immediate problem is that rats have eaten away the crops and have caused damage, and whether sufficient foodgrains have been rushed and distributed to avert any catastrophe of the kind mentioned. So far as that is concerned, the Deputy Minister has said that all the quantity that had been asked for by the State Government has been sent and that they will also verify. Shri Hem Barua says that only 3,000 tons have been sent out of 10,000 tons. Surely, the Minister will verify and see that the supplies are sent as quickly as possible.

[Mr. Speaker]

So far as deaths are concerned, the hon. Minister may make an enquiry and then report to this House what exactly the situation is.

In view of the assurance given by both the Deputy Minister and the hon. Prime Minister that every step is being taken to avoid immediate catastrophe and also for having a long-range view, I do not think it necessary or useful to pursue this matter on the floor of the House today. I refuse my consent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, in the report it is said that the Parliamentary Secretary has verified the 11 deaths.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will verify and make a report to the House as quickly as possible.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House copies of the latest communications sent to the Government of China on India-China relations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1887/60.]

STATEMENT ON THE WORKING OF THE ANDAMANS FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Minister of Agricuture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the working of the Andamans Forest Department. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1888/60.]

AMENDMENT TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLE RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No. F.I (81)/58- Transport dated the 17th December, 1959, published in Delhi Gazette making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1889/60.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 and sub-section (9) of Section 42 of the Agricultural Produce Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1958-59. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1890/60.]

12.39 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

> "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th February, 1960 has passed the following motion extending the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959:—
>
> MOTION
>
> 'That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals be extended up to the last day of the second week of the current Session.'."

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS BUDGET (GENERAL) 1959-60

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

12.40½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1959-60

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1959-60.

12.41 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*. EXPLOSION IN ORDNANCE FACTORY, KHAMARIA

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were not satisfied with the answer given to a question relating to the recent explosion in an ammunition factory. Government have, therefore, further examined both the answer given and the facts relating to this matter. They have to submit to you that the answer contained all information relevant to losses suffered by Government. Any further elaboration of that answer could only have been done by disclosing the arrangements inside the factory and the contents thereof. The assessment of the damage in terms of money could not be included in the answer, as such assessment under the relevant rules is within the competence of the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the practice, if I may say so with respect, a necessary one, and one to which you have always given your considered support that the details of Defence Establishments or their working or processes of manufacture should not directly or indirectly be revealed. However, in view of your observations and out of deference to your directive, Government have decided to depart from this practice in this instance and to explain the position, although it results in giving details about machinery and processes inside an Ordnance Factory.

In the present instance, the damage was to the roof of a building, which is an old wartime construction. The roof of the building was blown up by the explosion. The book value of this building is about Rs. 4,300/-. Its replacement today may cost approximately Rs. 27,000/-. Under established procedures, it is the function of the Court of Inquiry to assess the financial effect of the damage. Government resquests, therefore, that the estimates now given should be taken by the House as a rough guess and subject to the findings of the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, pointed questions were asked about damage to plant and machinery. This is the kind of detail which normally, in the public interest, Government would not like to reveal. Reticence in regard to such information is not necessary because the processes are secret or the machinery is on the secret list, but because it is considered undesirable to disclose directly or indirectly our potential, the state of our technical development, our methods and processes. Such disclosures may well be prejudicial to national interests. In this case, for example, the factory is a filling factory. There was little or no plant or machinery worth mentioning in it. While old shells were being dismantled, one shell exploded during the boiling process and the explosion spread to others and blew up the roof, killing one person and injuring four others. The operations in this case are of a pattern which we would ordinarily not have liked to be disclosed directly or by inference.

The terms of the Court of Inquiry are to collect all relevant evidence relating to technical questions, injury

[Shri Krishna Menon]

to personnel, damage to property, machinery and materials, and whether or not any responsibility can be fixed on any person or section of the factory for the accident. The Inquiry has been completed. The report is under examination by the Superintendent of the Factory as provided in the appropriate Army Regulations and Government are awaiting it.

Government are unable, Mr. Speaker, Sir, even now to give an answer to the observations in regard to responsibility for the incident or the allegation of negligence. To do so would be to anticipate the findings of the Court and may well be prejudicial to innocent persons.

Mr. Speaker: It is never intended to draw out information or make the hon. Defence Minister or the Deputy Minister to disclose secrets to this House which in their judgment ought to be kept as secrets. The hon. Deputy Minister could have said that either there was no plant and machinery or in the interests of public administration he was not prepared to disclose the information. All that it appeared was that he did not know what exactly was happening. That is unfortunate. Of course, nobody in this House is interested, much less myself, to draw out secrets and expose this Government to unnecessary criticism elsewhere, or give away secrets to other persons who are not interested in our welfare. Therefore, all that I expect is, whenever any hon. Minister makes a statement in answer to a question let him at least know exactly everything about it. If necessary, let him say that in public interests he is not prepared to disclose the information. In that case, I will keep quiet, I will not go further.

Let this matter rest there; let us go to the next item.

12.45 hrs.

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 671

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In reply to a supplementary question by Shri Panigrahi, arising out of Starred question No. 671 answered on 8-12-59 regarding Machkund Project, I had informed the House that "the additional power that would be generated is calculated at about 63,750 kw. The total would be 1,14,000 kw. We have not yet allocated the financial responsibility of the power sharing".

Actually the position is that about 100 million units of additional electricity is expected to be generated if the Jalaputt dam is raised by 10 ft. The agreement between the Governments of Madras (now Andhra) and Orissa, entitled "Machkund Power Agreement", stipulates sharing of power between the two States on the basis of the ultimate power potential as well as that developed at each stage. According to this, the cost of the project and the benefits accruing therefrom are to be shared by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in the ratio of 70.30 respectively. The additional energy potential to be created by raising the height of the dam would also have to be shared in the same ratio.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, may I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister? In the statement the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that the cost of the project and the benefits accruing therefrom are to be shared by the governments of Andhra and Orissa in the ratio of 70:30 respectively. If the Orissa Government is not able to utilise its share of electricity from the Machkund Project, may I know whether the Orissa Government is required to share the cost of the projects?

Shri Hathi: They will utilise it. For the time being, if the transmission lines are not ready they may not utilise it; but ultimately they will utilise it.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING INDO-PAKISTAN CANAL WATER DISPUTE

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In my statement of 16th November, 1959 I brought to the notice of the House that considerable progress had been made, during the discussions in London in August-September 1959, in the working out of certain Heads of Agreement. I also informed the House that the discussions has been resumed in Washington in October, 1959 and that the Heads of Agreement formulated in London and certain other Heads of Agreement which had been worked out in Washington would be elaborated into the text of an international Water Treaty.

The first draft of the Indus Water Treaty has now been received. The text, however, is incomplete. Many of the annexures to the Treaty, including the annexure containing phased withdrawals of water by India during the transition period, have not yet been received. The draft treaty is under examination, but our comments cannot be finalised until we have before us not only the draft text but also its annexures. As the draft text of the treaty has been treated as a 'secret' document by the Bank, I am not free to disclose its contents at this stage. I may, however, tell the House that the talks have been proceeding satisfactorily and that there are reasonable prospects of an agreed settlement being reached in the near future.

12.48 hrs.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.49 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Narayanankutty Menon on the 17th December, 1959, namely:—

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, Government Resolutions thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 30th November, 1959."

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I must apologise for not being able to be present throughout the debate that took place on the decisions of Government on the Pay Commission's recommendations. But I have carefully gone through the debate and I have acquainted myself with what has been said in criticism as well as in favour. It may not be possible for me to refer to all the points that have been made in this connection. But I hope to deal with the important points that were raised in this debate.

The one point that was made at the outset was that the Pay Commission has ignored the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference and

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 15-2-60.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Government have also repudiated their commitment to the policy of minimum wage accepted by the Labour Conference. In the first instance, as I have pointed out even before, the recommendations of the Labour Conference have not so far been accepted by Government. They cannot, therefore, be binding on Government.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): What is the purpose?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister go on.

Shri Morarji Desai: They have not been formally considered by Government at all at any stage and unless Government takes decisions on them, they cannot be binding on Government. But, let us consider the different points raised in this connection too. The one point raised was that the recommendation made for minimum food requirements calculated on the basis of Dr. Aykroyd's formula has been given up. That formula was for 2700 calories. After that, it has been said by another research doctor that this is too much and 2300 calories would be the formula. But that is not what is taken. What is taken is even more than that. May I say, from my own personal experience that I have been doing with 1200 to 1400 calories for many years past. These calories are very misleading when they are taken in this manner. And yet one has to go by some basis. The Pay Commission gave very careful consideration to all these factors and came to the conclusion to which they have come. It is not that we are expected to accept all the recommendations of any expert which come in this matter without consideration of all other relevant factors. Even that formula of 2700 calories mentioned several items which are not available to the people in this country. It is strange, what is not available in the economy of the country is also to be considered as a basis of the minimum wage. It seems to be a very unreasonable expectation on the part of some people. It cannot, therefore, be accepted in that form. But, then to consider that Rs. 125 should be the minimum wage in this country—and that is a recommendation—and, therefore, it should be considered—that was also the demand—let us see whether we can consider this in this country. Taking the average *per capita* income in this country between Rs. 246 and Rs. 291, a family's income would come to about Rs. 1166 per annum, that is, about Rs. 97 per man. That is *per capita* average income in this country. The minimum wage cannot go beyond this in any case. And even then, the whole national income cannot be consumed if we are to advance at all. The national income has also to be utilised for investment and if that is considered, then it will be seen that even Rs. 97, which comes according to this *per capita* income, cannot even be the minimum wage.

And then, Sir, we have also to consider the income of 200 millions of people in this country as against these 2 millions of Government servants, who are concerned in this Pay Commission's Report. A very large number of those 200 millions of people draw much less than even the amount which was drawn by Government servants before the revision made by the Pay Commission. Now, are we going to concede that Government servant should be in a privileged class? I have no quarrel about what is required ideally. I cannot say that this is a satisactory wage for anybody. Even Rs. 200 may not be enough, considering our ideas at the present day about living conditions and other things. But, are we able to provide this to the majority of the people in this country? We are going to provide for them in the future as we develop, as we strengthen our economy. That is what we want to do. But, are we by that time going to do only one thing, that we go on increasing the remunerations only of Government servants, so that the whole income of taxation, whatever comes to Government, is absorbed only in that? Would that be a fair proposition for this House to consider? Some may consider also, but I do not think that that would be a fair proposition at all and I would not think that it would be right for Government servants also to think on those lines. They are public servants, we are all public servants, and we have got also to consider the claims of the people on us; and not that because the Government is run by us, the administration is run by us, therefore, we should absorb the major part of the income and let whatever may happen to other people, happen. That would not be a proper attitude for public servants in this connection. Therefore, I would appeal to them to see that they do not raise such questions irrespective of the conditions obtaining in this country. And considering all this, a minimum wage of Rs. 80, as fixed on the Report of the Pay Commission, is not only fully justified, but I would say, it is even a little liberal if considered alongside the conditions obtaining in this country. We are not considering all this in a vacuum. We are not considering this in connection with living standards obtaining in other countries. We have got to consider this in connection with living standards obtaining generally in this country.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): May we know, Sir, how the calculation of 76 nP was arrived at?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister go on. If they are not convinced all these two or three days, they are not going to be convinced in half an hour.

Shri Morarji Desai: I should certainly be very happy to discuss with my hon. friends if they want to disqusss anything with me at leisure, whenever they want to do so. But this is hardly the time, occasion and hour when I can be cross-examined on this point here. If I am expected to finish my reply in a reasonable time, I do not think I should be expected to do so.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Your reply should be reasonable enough.

Mr. Speaker: I have to decide whether it is reasonable or not.

Shri Morarji Desai: The minimum remuneration of Rs. 80 recommended by the Pay Commission with the consumer price index at 116 represents full neutralisation on the basis of Rs. 55 accepted on the recommendation of the Verdachari Commission, 1947, when the cost of living index was 285 (base 1939) which corresponds to the consumer price index 80 (base 1949). Therefore, even from that point of view, it will be seen that the Pay Commission has been very liberal in this matter and has given the greatest consideration to these people.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The Verdachari Commission said, the amount was on the poverty line.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, we are on the poverty line in this country. That cannot be helped. I cannot change that. If I am trying to change it, my hon. friends do not want me to do that. They want the whole income to be consumed only in this, so that there can be no change in the general poverty of the people. And that is what I am saying. My hon. Members ought to be siding with me rather than siding with other people for political interests. These are only political interests which are governing them. Otherwise, I do not think they would have said otherwise.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He is imputing motives.

13 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of motives. It is a fact. There is no question of attributing motives in this matter. Let my hon. friend deny that it is not so. I will accept his word. Without denying it, why should they say it is not a fact? If they deny, I accept it. I have no objection to that.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

As I said, there was full justification for the Commission to reduce the content and calorific requirements laid down in the Aykroyd diet formula, as I explained before.

Mr. Speaker: What is the calorific value in England? Possibly they have proceeded on that basis.

Shri Morarji Desai: That has also been considered. But I do not think it is more there. But in colder countries, they always give more and not so in a country like India. Therefore that will not apply here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Here everything is groundnut.

Mr. Speaker: Has he taken note of the sunshine and sun-rays?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): They had worked out a formula for a tropical country like India. Everything is taken into consideration.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Pay Commission has very carefully considered all these questions and has also described all these points, and I would refer hon. Members to them. That is all.

Then, it has been said that they have departed from the principle of automatic adjustment of dearness allowance with cost of living index which was prescribed by the Varadachari Commission and followed by labour tribunals, and that has not been properly done. How can this be regulated with the living index, all the while? If we are able to do that for all people in this country, for all fixed wage-earners, I would certainly say that we should do so; but have we got the capacity to do so? If we have not got the capacity to do so, Government servants ought to suffer with other people in the country. On the contrary, I would expect that we ought to suffer more than the other people, but we are not doing that. Instead of that, we are claiming something else, a different kind of treatment. They want us to create a privileged class which I think will not be in the interests of the Government servants themselves. I am afraid it will not be in the interests of the administration itself. They would not be able to serve the people they have to serve, and therefore this sort of special treatment ought not to be demanded.

Then the question was that the basis of classifying towns for the purpose of compensatory and house rent allowances was not satisfactory. It was suggested that towns with populations exceeding 15 lakhs like Madras, Delhi and Kanpur should be classified as A. Only Bombay and Calcutta have been classified as A for specific reasons. As is well known to everybody these two cities stand apart from all other cities. Other cities with a population above five lakhs and not exceeding 15 lakhs have been considered as B. Cities with a population between 1 and 5 lakhs have been considered as C. After the 1961 census will be the time to consider what decision should be taken in these matters. It would not be realistic to take any decision in these matters which is different from the *status quo* at present. Therefore, I would appeal to my hon. friends to see that they are patient in this matter and wait till the 1961 census.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Even the 1961 census will not help Delhi, Madras and Kanpur; because 15 lakhs is not the criterion.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was not on that criterion. Bombay and Calcutta have been considered quite special and therefore they have been put in Class A. Other cities cannot be put on the same line. But if any reconsideration is required, it may be possible only after the 1961 census. It cannot be made now.

Shri Tangamani: The 1961 census will not help Madras and Delhi because in the recommendation itself there is no mention about including the other cities as A. That is the point.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The point was......

Mr. Speaker: The point is clear. Hon. Members cannot be cross-examining like this. They have had their say. The hon. Minister understands as much as the hon. Members. He has got his own explanation.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The very principle was contended.

Mr. Speaker: Will hon. Members go on putting questions unless they see that the hon. Minister yields and says, "Yes; I am agreeing to this"? I cannot understand this interruption. Hon. Members have their own points of view. The hon. Minister has his point of view. All hon. Members have been allowed to express their points of view. If there are some reasonable doubts, one or two questions may be put, but if hon. Members are not satisfied unless the hon. Minister yields to their suggestions, I do not know how long we can go on. The hon. Minister should have his own reasons. I would not allow any more interruptions like this.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not claimed that I will be able to satisfy all the critics or all the claims. But what I am trying to do is to submit my views—rather, they are not my views, but the Government's views—in this matter. I was trying to make an appeal to my hon. friends to be more realistic and reasonable and to consider the country's conditions first rather than the separate interest as are being considered by them. That is all that I am trying to say, but if they think that I must satisfy them on every point it is not possible for me to do so. When even facts are read differently, when they are presented differently, how am I going to satisfy them? But I must make an attempt certainly to put the proper view as held by Government in this matter and the view which has been arrived at after very careful consideration not only of the Pay Commission's report but also of all the representations of all those associations and the views of several people. That is how Government have come to the conclusion and that is all that I have got to submit in this connection.

Then it has been said that there is no justification for the disparity in the salaries of Central Government employees and the State Government employees and that the Central Government should give financial assistance to the State Governments for bringing the salaries of State employees to the level of those of the Central Government employees. This is not peculiar to this country that there is disparity between the salaries of State Government servants and the Central Government servants. Even in the richest country like the USA there is a wide difference between the salaries of State Governments and the Federal Government. I find that the difference in salary levels is rather tremendous; it is even more than what it is here.

In the United States of America, while the minimum salary of a federal employee belonging to the classified service is $ 2,690, in many States it is much lower, as for example, $ 1,056 in Alabama, $ 1,524 in Missouri, $ 1,500, in Indiana and $ 1,680 in Wisconsin. It will thus be seen that there is a large difference. Even in Canada they have made no attempt to bring them together. These are prosperous countries. We are not prosperous in any way and yet we say that we must have parity in all this. If we can bring parity we would certainly like to do so. We want to do so. That is what we want to achieve in this country. But can we do it today is the main question, and today the difference is so great everywhere that we have got to keep some differences which cannot be avoided. It is not possible for the Central Government to finance the State Governments in this matter to

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bring these salaries up to the level of the Central Government salaries. As a matter of fact, if this argument is pursued further, then the next stage may well be for bringing down the Central Government servants' salaries rather than to bring up the salaries of State Government servants, because it is not possible to do so. But that is not the line adopted by the Central Government. We are seeing that we should do what we reasonably can and if there is any difference, that difference should be there. But we have also helped the State Governments to a certain extent for some time. Therefore, beyond that, we cannot go.

Mr. Speaker: Has any suggestion been made during the debate in the interests of the State Government employees that if the Central Government is not able to bring them up to the same level, further increments of the Central Government employees may be stopped? No hon. Member has said so.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No one has said that. All parties are unanimous in saying that this is disappointing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I have said that not a pie should be spent further on the Central Government employees. If any pie is there, it should be there not to widen the gulf but to narrow it down.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are many things which can be done but they may not be done.

This is a suggestion which is falling in this category, to my mind. We cannot always do whatever is necessary to be done but we can do only what can be done in the circumstances in which we are living. If it had been possible to fix all their salaries for the first time, then we might have considered it. But that has not been so. These salaries have been in existence for a long time. These differences have been in existence for many years. They are not existing only now. To bring them immediately in line is not possible at all. Moreover, our ideal, Sir, is not to bring down people. Our ideal is to bring up people. Therefore, if the Central Government servants have been receiving more salaries, I would be very reluctant to consider the other way. I only said that for the sake of argument and I said that even this argument can be put forward. But inplementation was not my intention. My intention is that even the salaries of State Government servants should be brought up as conditions improve. As conditions improve in the States, that is likely to be done. But what happens? Take the wages of organised labour. Those wages are very high. Take the wages in villages. There, the wages vary from As. 8 a day to Rs. 2 a day. Here, wages vary from Rs. 5 a day to something more. What is to be done about it? They are people of the same class. Perhaps people in the villages work far more than the people here. We have got to bring up the wages in the villages, but that can be done only as production increases, as prosperity increases, as resources increase. Without that it cannot be done. Therefore, we have got to take a realistic attitude in this matter. We cannot merely take up one section and say that this section should be tackled first. That is not possible. Government cannot take up that attitude.

The same thing applies to the argument about the disparity ratio between the salaries of the highest and the lowest grades of the Central Government employees. It is said that this disparity is very great and that it should be reduced by making reduction in the pay of higher officers. If the pay of higher officers is unreasonable, then, certainly, it should be brought down. But, in the new grades that have been revised, the salaries have been brought down. They are not the grades which the I.C.S. officers used to get or which those who are in service get even now. We cannot compare the salaries of the I.C.S. officers now generally, because, they are disappearing and they are dwindling in numbers, and, in a few years, that too will not remain. We can, therefore, Sir, make a comparison only with I. A. S. officers; and there, we will find now that the difference between the minimum and the maximum has come to 1 to 24. It has come down. Formerly, of course it was 329 in the old British days, but then, it was brought down to 34 and now it has gone down to 24. There is a general reduction, but that reduction also will be better done as we raise up the lower salaries rather than bring down the upper salaries. After all, we want to increase prosperity and production in this country. We want to raise the resources of this country. Can they be raised by cutting down of salaries? In that case, can they give their best, and then, what are we going to distribute? Are we to distribute poverty, that is the question. If we want to distribute prosperity, we will have to encourage all those people who are responsible for increasing the prosperity and production in the country by giving them incentives which should be minimum—which should not be maximum—but they will have to be given minimum incentives. They will have to be given those minimum incentives. I think it is a very unreal demand to say that these salaries should be brought down. It is, therefore, that Government have decided that these salaries should be maintained where they are and that they should not be brought down.

Then, Sir, there was a question about the recommendation for raising the age of superannuation to 58 years and that it should be accepted. Well, Sir, there are two opinions about this. There again, we are not living in normal conditions in the sense that we are not stabilised. We are still changing and we are passing through a transition period. We are very much concerned with unemployment, and specially, unemployment or less gainful employment amongst the educated classes. If we raise this age limit from 55 to 58, for three years, about 30,000 people will be affected. We will not have that recruitment. That recruitment will stop for three years. Now, that will also add to the gravity of the problem. Then again, Sir, we have to consider that even though the expectation of life has increased in this country, the capacity to work harder for the class of the people who are concerned in this, after the age of 55, has not increased substantially. We find by actual experience that that is so. Therefore, if we take this attitude of raising the age, it will injure the administration; it will go against the employment possibility or potential, and the work will also suffer. That is the conclusion to which Government has come. It is therefore that Government has not thought it fit to raise the age limit from 55 to 58.

We have said that extensions will be given where people are very fit and are required. Where a particular class of experienced people are required, extensions will be given, but not in every case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This leads to favouritism.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is very easy to say favouritism and nepotism when one wants to make allegations. It has become a fashion in this country to make allegations. I do not want to enter into an agrument about this sort of matter because it has no meaning.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is also a fashion in this country not to face allegations.

An Hon. Member: That is what Mr. Deshmukh said.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nobody is an angel in this world. That is all that I would say. (*Interruptions*). Nobody, including myself. I have said that. When I said nobody, I am including myself.

Mr. Speaker: He was also the Finance Minister. I am talking of Mr. Deshmukh.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In giving extensions to those who have passed the age of 55, if Government

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have laid down reasonable standards with reasonable explanation, this criticism would not have come. Even those standards are not laid down. It is left to each officer or Ministry to give extension in each case.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not so, Sir. Finance also is concerned in this. Every Ministry cannot go on doing like this. It is not so easy to give extensions nowadays except in respect of certain class of people, people in the technical class. We have said that this should be automatic in their case. For scientific and technical personnel, we have said that they should go on upto 58. Therefore, there is no question of any jobbery. For the other people, we have seen to it that only such a person who is essentially required and who has got an exceptional record of service is given extension and not otherwise. Therefore, Sir, we tried to avoid all these possibilities of favouritism and nepotism, and yet, I cannot guarantee that there will not be any case at all. I do not know whether my hon. friend could do that at any time.

An Hon. Member: Who can?

Shri Morarji Desai: I know what you can—not only I know—but many of the Hon. Members here know.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I don't know Sir.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, Sir, references have been made about the reduction in the number of holidays, casual leave and some other privileges and amenities and as regards working on three Saturdays in a month. It was stated that it was not within the competence or within the terms of reference of the Commission to suggest reduction in the number of holidays, casual leave and other privileges and amenities. Now, it would not be correct to say this. It is incorrect because Clause 2 of the terms of reference specifically required the Commission to consider and recommend what changes in the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees are desirable and feasible. Therefore, they were completely within their rights and they were justified in making the recommendations as they thought fit. One might disagree with them: that is a different matter altogether. But to say that they were not at all competent to do so is not at all correct.

Now, let us see whether it is justified.

Shri Prabhat Kar *rose*—

Shri Morarji Desai: He need not get up; he is unnecessarily tiring himself. He had a full hearing from me and from the House. There has been an opinion—it is not only generally prevalent, but I think it is unanimous—that we have too many holidays in this country. That has been said even by Members of the Opposition in this House. But on this occasion, in order to gain the favour of a particular class of people, they say....

Shri Rajendra Singh: Again you are imputing motives.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would certainly maintain it, because otherwise, why should it be done?

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is not so.

Mr. Speaker: Allegations and counter-allegations!

Shri Morarji Desai: Otherwise, why should they say that in this particular case, there should be more holidays?

Mr. Speaker: I am willing to work on Saturdays.

Shri Morarji Desai: The increase is only 2½ hours' work per month and nothing more than that.

Shri Rajendra Singh: We are not here at the mercy of the Government servants . . .(*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You are at your own mercy!

Shri Morarji Desai: Formerly, they got 12 hours off on four Saturdays in a month; they got off for 3 hours per Saturday. Now they will work for 9 hours extra on 3 Saturdays and they will get off 6½ hours on the last Saturday. So, really speaking, they will be working extra for only 2½ hours in a month, and yet a great row is made about it here as if a great deal has been taken away. When it comes to criticising the administration, it is said, they are inefficient; there are delays and people are not working properly. But when it comes to putting them up against the Government, this is how it is done. I do not know whether that would be a proper attitude to take by my hon. friends. That is what I want to ask, because that will show how we are going to improve our administration.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If 2½ hours' extra work is so insignificant, why allow all the Government employees to pick up a row and demoralise them? Why not drop it?

Shri Morarji Desai: We can go on increasing further afterwards. This is a letter which I have received from a railway servant who has been working for 15 years. He himself has told me that this is all wrong. Then he says:

> "Against this, they forget that they are allowed other considerations like coming 2 hours late on 3 occasions in a month; they get 6 hours off in a month. This can be availed of on any 3 days in a month, which several people do. We are also allowed to go home early by the officer-in-charge on considerations of urgent work". etc.

I have received this information from Government servants themselves. There are good patriotic servants.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajendra Singh: That can be placed on the Table of the House, so that we may know its *bona fides*.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is irrepressible; let him hold his soul in patience.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to expose to all sorts of persecution those who are informing me about this. They will be certainly subjected to persecutions.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Then, promote them!

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, what surprised me and even amused me is, it was said that by doing this and taking away some holidays, Government have already recovered Rs. 29 crores. I think imagination could not have run more riot. That is all I can say. What is the saving and where? If there is any efficiency coming as a result of this, it is to their advantage; it will be helping the public. But where is the saving in money to the tune of Rs. 29 crores as they suggest? We all want to see that there is more saving.

It is even said—that is corroborated by this gentleman—that while people say they work for 6 hours, they hardly work 4½ hours and the rest of the time is spent either in the canteen or toilet room or somewhere chit-chatting. Work is not done all the while; we have got to find out ways and means to compensate all these things. That is why we have to do this. It is in order to prevent wastage that we have to take all these steps; that is why these steps are taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this sort of interruption.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend can never be satisfied, because I have that experience for the last three years in this House; it is not only today.

Mr. Speaker: If he comes over to that side, he may be satisfied.

Shri Morarji Desai: God forbid! That is all I would say.

Mr. Speaker: So long as they are sitting opposite, how can they agree completely with the hon. Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: I never expect them to agree with me. But why should they expect me to agree with them? That is all I am asking. Should not the same treatment be meted out to me?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Speak on the basis of facts.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am concerned more with facts; they are concerned with imagination. That is the difference.

Then, it was objected that the General Provident Fund which has now been made compulsory will be causing a loss to the employees. I do not know how.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Loss in the packet-money.

Shri Morarji Desai: They will be saying and it is necessary that they should be saving. It is against the Rs. 5 which is to be given now. But the Rs. 5 given before is forgotten altogether. There is no loss if that is also considered. There can be no loss. Yet, this is how things are presented. It is in that manner also that the total increase which is given by Government is forgotten.

Let us see what the burden on Government has been. Interim relief caused Rs. 12 crores extra expenditure. The immediate effect of recommendations regarding pay, allowances, and pension already accepted—excluding the defence personnel—would come to about Rs. 20 crores a year. Improvement in family pension scheme, contributory health service scheme, educational and canteen facilities, if accepted, will come to about Rs. 4.70 crores. The immediate effect of extension of the benefits to defence services personnel would come to about Rs. 7 crores. In all, it will come to Rs. 44 crores, including railways. This will be the immediate effect. But the ultimate effect of pay and allowances, pensionary increase, etc. will be Rs. 31 crores, instead of Rs. 20 crores. So, in all, the ultimate effect will be Rs. 55 crores. Consider what a burden it is on the revenues of Government—Rs. 55 crores of extra expenditure every year. How are we going to have more expansion of our industries or any other production line, if we are not able to invest? Instead of investing, we are trying to take off and that is where the whole difficulty comes in.

Therefore, I would request my hon. friends to ponder more over these points and see their way to telling my friends in the administration, whose advocates they have become, that in this way they will make themselves more unpopular and not popular. This is not how we can advance the cause of this country and make it prosperous. This way we can only take it to ruin. Therefore, the demand that is made is quite unjustified and to my mind, improper. Then, I would like to come to another question. . .

Mr. Speaker: How much more time will he take?

Shri Morarji Desai: This is the last point that I want to refer to. This is about the application of the recommendations of the Pay Commission to the Government undertakings, that is, companies and corporations. This is a very serious matter and has to be considered. I would, therefore, like to put my considered view in this matter and, in order that there may not be any slips in that, I should like to read out a written statement in this matter.

As regards the extension of the Pay Commission's recommendations to employees in the public sector companies, I should like to say that it is neither possible, nor is it the intention of the Government to ask the companies controlled by them and other autonomous organisations to extend to the employees of the latter any improvements in the salaries and allowances, as also other conditions of service, allowed to the Central Government employees as a result of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This is because, firstly, the employees of these organisations and companies are not Central Government employees; secondly, the Government controlled companies etc. are autonomous organisations which have their own rules for regulating the terms and conditions of their employees. Thirdly, the pay scales and other conditions of service of employees of Government controlled companies are not in all respects indentical with those prescribed by Government for corresponding categories of their own employees. Fourthly, the goods and services provided by these companies or organisations have to stand competition with others in the private sector and it is for the bodies concerned to consider whether, having regard to their competitive capacity the scales of pay of their employees need be increased at all and, finally, these organisations are situated in various States and the wages and salaries of their employees should bear some relation to the wage levels prevailing in the respective areas, both in the State Governments and in the private sector. Having regard to the above factors, there is no logical reason for increasing the emoluments of the employees of the public sector companies or corporations merely because the emoluments of the Central Government employees are improved in certain respects.

I hope I have dealt with all the important points that have been raised. I do not claim that whatever I have said must satisfy everybody. What I claim is that we have given very careful consideration to whatever has been said, not only now but even before, and have come to a final conclusion after considering all the circumstances, all the demands and the capacity of the country to act in this manner. That is all that I can claim, and if this is conceded, and granted, no impartial judge will ever be able to say that we have not dealt liberally with our own people, the members of the administration. We are more concerned with taking work from them and we have got to see that they are satisfied. But we cannot satisfy people if they make unreasonable demands. Then, we have got to tell them and explain to them that this is not the way we should go about our work, which is public work, and it is there that I have appealed to them, and it is here that I am appealing to my hon. friends whose aim also must be the same in this matter of making the administration better, and not making the administration more dissatisfied by saying "if this is not done, that will be the result". If that is the common aim, then whatever they may say, whatever they may plead for them, I do not think that it will be proper at any time for them to say that "if this is not done, the administration will go wrong". If it goes wrong, the fault lies with my hon. friends who try to tell them so, and not with the Government.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): He has stated that the Government have not accepted the recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference. The 15th Labour Conference was presided over by the Labour Minister of the Union Government, and some of the decisions there were taken unanimously by the three parties—labour, employers as well as Government. Are they not binding on the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: If it is binding, would he say that he is not accepting it? It has always been the policy that except in the case of the decisions of the High Courts or Supreme Court they can always differ from the recommendations of any body and reject them.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Mr. Speaker, if the recommendations of the Pay Commission were disappointing enough, as it was stated by everybody, the Government's decisions thereon were more disappointing. We were all eagerly looking forward to the hon. Finance Minister's reply to this debate and what we have all heard makes it all the more demoralising. When sermons are preached by the saints, the sermons should first be applicable to the saints and then only the disciples will follow. The sermons should slowly be put into practice.

The hon. Finance Minister said that when the country is in the stage of a developing economy and the *per capita* national income is so low, the Government servants cannot expect a more favourable treatment than the common man. I do not know how far this logic is to be carried. The first point was that in the 15th Indian Labour Conference, where the Government representatives, including the hon. Finance Minister in his capacity as the Minister for Commerce and Industry and a representative of the Finance Ministry were present, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, the Labour Minister himself, he said that in order that we evolve a suitable labour policy for the Second Five Year Plan, we have to take certain decisions there with the consent of all people concerned, so that industrial unrest may be prevented during the Second Plan period.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I was not present when this point was discussed. I was present on the opening day. I do not know what happened afterwards.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If the hon. Minister is not present here in this House bodily when certain decisions are taken, it is not left to the Minister to plead afterwards that it is not binding because he was not present when the decision was taken. In this particular conference all the employing Ministries of the Government of India took part. It might be possible that the hon. Finance Minister was not present bodily because of some other engagements, but his representative was there, and the conference was presided over by a Cabinet Minister. Here I may point out that in the address made by the President this year to the Members of Parliament, he made a special mention of the recommendations of that conference, especially the Code of Discipline, and he expressed his satisfaction that because of the working of the Code of Discipline there was improvement in the industrial relations in the country.

The decision to increase the minimum wage paid to the employees in this country is a corollary to the decision that the employees shall keep a certain standard of conduct in the industry. That was a mutual decision, and after that decision was taken in the Labour Conference, many an industrial tribunal in this country has accepted that proposition, and it has now been accepted as the normal norm for the minimum wage in this country. Now, today if the hon. Finance Minister says that it is not binding upon the Government, it might be said that no decision of that conference is binding upon anybody concerned, though it has been accepted as a basis regarding the code of discipline, code on production and rationalisation of the industries for the Second Plan, and you can very well imagine what will be the situation in this country. Because, the whole apex of the industrial peace is based upon the decisions of the 15th Indian Labour Conference. Therefore, I should like to make an honest appeal to the Finance Minister to look into the implications of the decision of Government not to follow the recommendations of the Labour Conference in the case of their own employees, when we remember that there are employers and employers who are bound by the decisions of that very conference.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member contend that it is not open to the Finance Minister to tax the people more? He has already stated that he will have to pay Rs. 55 crores in that case and he has pleaded his inability to do so.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I again say that I have had to say that the decisions, or the recommendations, of the Labour Conference are not binding on me? I am brought to that position by the hon. Member constantly harping on the subject; I would have never said that otherwise. But no recommendation of any advisory conference can ever be binding on anybody; they are only advisory. That conference was not a decisive body, and the comparison of that Conference with the Parliament is something to my mind—well, I do not know what to say on that.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Then what is the sanctity for it?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He said that because I referred to it so that he was forced to reply to that. May I point out that he himself said that when the Pay Commission wanted a clarification about certain decisions taken at the 15th Labour Conference?

Therefore, I will finish this point by making only one observation that if the decisions taken at the 15th Indian Labour Conference are not binding on the Government, who are the sponsors of that Conference, certainly it will lead to the logical conclusion that these decisions are not binding on the employers in this country and the workmen in this country, because the employers, though they could not agree with those decisions, have been faithfully carrying out the decisions of that conference and so it will be putting a certain premium upon the working of Government organisations. If now today the Government comes and says that it is not binding upon them, certainly the Conference decisions will not be binding upon anybody and all the decisions taken by the Industrial Tribunals of this country, taking the norms that had been decided at the XV Indian Labour Conference will be shattered to pieces and the Industrial Tribunals will be left with no norms as the norms that had been taken in the previous years had been modified by the XV Indian Labour Conference. The Industrial Tribunals give so much of sanctity to these decisions. Now in this Parliament if the hon. Finance Minister says that it is not binding upon this Government, the employer will immediately begin to say, "If it is not binding upon you, certainly it is not binding upon me". Consequently, it will not be binding upon the workers also. It will have far-reaching repercussions not only upon industrial peace in this country but also on the entire economic progress of the Second and Third Five Year Plans. Certainly the Government should review the position as to whether the decisions taken by the XV, XVI and XVII Indian Labour Conferences have got even moral validity and are of morally binding nature upon the Government, otherwise the situation is going to be very serious.

The hon. Finance Minister also spoke regarding the caloric value of food. Dr. Aykroyd thought over the economic situation in the country, the paying capacity of the employer, the productivity of this country and then laid down certain norms. Now the hon. Finance Minister comes and says that 1,200 calories of food will be enough for him and that he was taking that food and living in this country for the last so many years.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said 1200 to 1400.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He also laid down a dictum that the Government servants, who are equally interested as the others in the well-being of this nation and its economic development, should be the first to come forward and sacrifice. If a man like the hon. Finance Minister says that an average three consumption

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units family, as has been laid down by the Conference, eats only 1200 calories of food including two ounces of groundnut releasing 600 calories spontaneously, as has been said. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let him not go into the personalities.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He said that.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say whatever he might say. What he said was that 2,700 was recommended and in addition to that something more is being given. 2,600 has been recommended by the Pay Commission. The hon. Finance Minister may starve some days or fast some days. All that is not necessary to say.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I would not have gone into the personalities but for the fact that Dr. Aykroyd laid down a formula which underwent the test of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: The only difference is that of 100 calories.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In order to upset the formula, the Pay Commission, reasonably enough, should have got at least the authority of an equally competent person. They have gone to one Institute in Hyderabad. A person employed in that Institute gave an opinion and they accepted that opinion.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference between 2,700 and 2,600? What did the Pay Commission give?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Now it is 2,600.

Mr. Speaker: What has Dr. Aykroyd given?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: 3,200. Dr. Aykroyd has given the weightage on certain animal things in the country which people can eat. The Pay Commission has gone far back. It has not only reduced the calories but the weightage on food also has been completely different. It is not possible for an ordinary worker to eat two ounces of groundnut a day, digest that and get a spontaneous release of 600 calories while he is going for work. I will submit that people in this country never eat groundnut unless starvation comes in that particular part of the country and get 600 calories of equivalent food requirement from two ounces of groundnut alone.

My hon. friend the Finance Minister said that Dr. Aykroyd's formula was based on certain food material which is not available in this country. It might be possible, as the Pay Commission has said, that for the 400 million people in this country eggs might not be available as Dr. Aykroyd has put. It is not all the 400 million who work. The man who works adds to productivity. He increases the national wealth. It is quite true that every man in the country has a right to share, but if the worker, who produces, does not have priority and get at least a small proportion of the national wealth, how he has to sustain his livelihood? Therefore the theory propounded by the hon. Finance Minister that unless and until the common man in India, the 400 million people in India come to a particular income level, the workers of this country cannot ask for more, certainly is not a theory which can be accepted even by the hon. Finance Minister when he is out of the Government. If, according to him, the worker is to produce wealth in this country, an incentive should be there. Apart from the incentive, there should be the basic food requirement for him. You can point out thousands of people in a particular State or anywhere in India who need a job of their own because this is a country where unemployment problem is the biggest problem. You cannot take into consideration the unemployed man, who is not getting anything, and equate him with the man who produces. According to this theory, the worker will no more produce material and then the national wealth will not increase.

Mr. Speaker: He is only replying.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Therefore that theory of equating national income with minimum wage is not at all acceptable.

I am not going into any other point. I will conclude by pointing out this factor regarding neutralisation. My hon. friend said that it is not possible anywhere in any country to tag the rising cost of living with the dearness allowance. We do not say that. Many times on the floor of the House many people have pointed out that it is not our demand that when prices rise you should give equating dearness allowance. We find that sometimes when prices outside rise and dearness allowance is tagged on a sliding scale, that might give further ground for inflation. That is true. But when prices outside are rising beyond the control of the Government, the Government can only help in this way. Are you courageous enough to peg down the prices if you want to have a fixed D.A.? We are agreeable to fixed D.A. It is always desirable. When the D.A. is fixed at a certain level, the prices should be pegged by the Government. If they peg the prices, certainly it is a desirable thing. Otherwise it will be a vicious circle. For example, in the case of sugar they have fixed the price at 52 nP. per pound. When eight annas are to be given by any worker or any man for one pound of sugar, what is the result if you give four annas more in his wage? The result is that four annas from the Government treasury and four annas of the worker go to the trader who is profiteering. Our only demand is: have a firm policy of pegging down the prices. We will not come here and the worker will not come here and ask for a pie more increase.

The alternative suggestion is that you undertake the responsibility of supplying the basic food materials to these workers by opening co-operative societies. You have fixed prices for rice and sugar. What prevents you from giving these employees, as the Railways used to do previously, food at fixed prices? If that is done, the whole problem will not be there. But you are not prepared to do that. As long as you are not prepared to peg down the prices, as long as you are not prepared to give the basic food materials to the workers at fixed prices, your argument that it will give rise to inflation and it will not be possible, will not arise at all.

In conclusion, I would say that the hon. Finance Minister made imputations after imputations. I wish to assure him that we are never here to incite or stir discontent in employees, much less in Government employees. We are equally interested, as the hon. Finance Minister is, that we should have a contented administration. We are at one with the hon. Finance Minister that in the developing economy of this country, unless our working class is contented, unless the Government servants are contented, we will not be able to achieve even ten per cent. of our goal. Therefore with that ideal in our mind and agreeing with the hon. Finance Minister that we should have everybody contented, we bring forward the real grievances and real disappointments of the employees in the proper level, in the proper form and in the proper forum so that if these reasonable arguments of ours and the reasonable discontent among the employees could be brought to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, he should be the first man not to allege imputations and motives but to look deeper into the matter whether there is ground for a genuine grievance and whether actually in the case of certain employees the take-home-pay of the employee because of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recom-

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mendation has been reduced. He should be the first man, as all patriots should be, to look forward and find out the defects and remove them, when all this has been said from either side of the House with the honourable exception of my hon. friend from Rajasthan, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, who said otherwise. Every Member, including the Congress Members here, has said that the Pay Commission's Report and the Government's decisions thereon have only resulted in disappointment to the employees. So, it is not proper for the hon. Minister to impute motives to us and by that he does not serve the interests which he should serve in the future also.

Therefore, in concluding this debate, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister and the Government. It is not a case of the Opposition stirring up trouble. It is a case of genuine discontent among two million employees of the Government. Therefore, unless you review and reconsider the stand that you have taken today regarding the implementation of this report, regarding certain theories which are of a metaphysical legalism and atheism carried to the point of absurdity, you will never have a contented labour force in this country. Unless you reconsider these points and rectify the genuine grievances, all the ideals that you place before the House, for which you are striving, are impossible to achieve. Unless he reviews the Government decision and position on the recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference, it will have serious repercussions on the entire industrial working class of this country. Otherwise, in future, not only will we not be able to settle the question that has been hanging fire for two years which even came to a general strike in 1957; we will also be opening up a Pandora's box leading to more industrial disputes, and all these ideals of the Second Five Year Plan, of peace in industry etc., will not be achieved. Because the hon. Minister and the House are at one that we should have a contented labour force in order to implement the policies and the Plans, I am sure he will reconsider the decision and before long come before the House with better suggestions for removing the genuine grievances arising out of the Government's decisions on the Second Pay Commission's Report.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, Government Resolutions thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 30th November, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

13.53 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Motion on Address by the President for which 20 hours have been allotted.

Before I call upon Shri Viswanatha Reddy to move his Motion of Thanks to the President, I have to announce that under rule 21, I have fixed that the time-limit for speeches shall ordinarily be 15 minutes, with the exception of Leaders of Groups for whom 30 minutes will be allowed, and also the Mover.

The Prime Minister who, I think, will reply to the debate, on behalf of Government, may intervene or reply at a later stage, and take the necessary time therefor.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): I beg to move:

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:
>
> 'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session

> are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960.'"

It is my happy privilege to move the above motion.

The most momentous Address delivered by the President to the Members of Parliament the other day has been received with very great acclaim by the country, because it truly reflects the sentiments and aspirations that the country and the people are having today.

The Address is also memorable not only because it gives us in a very lucid manner the policies that are being pursued by the Government in order to meet the various issues that are facing the country, but also because it very truly is in tune with the events that are taking place all over the world.

13.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The year that has passed since the last Address of the President is singularly packed with events of very far-reaching importance. To mention only a few, we witnessed the way to the summit meeting being cleared, agreement on disarmament and suspension of nuclear weapons and also the most stupendous achievement in the field of technology and science when the Soviet Union was able to send a rocket not only to reach the moon, but also to orbit round the moon. This is an event which opens the door of knowledge to the universe around us, and which has got prospects of an achievement which humanity has never dreamt of these several decades.

In our own country, the achievements have been no less mean. The past year has seen us produce a record food crop; our industrial production has reached a new height; we have also celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Republic; the steel industry which was a small affair all these decades has grown much bigger and bids fare to be one of our greatest industries today. In addition to all this, we have also embarked on a new experiment of democratic decentralisation of developmental activity in this country, a development which is bound to usher in great responsibility directly on the shoulders of the people because they have to actively participate in the developmental effort.

In the midst of all these happy developments not only in our country but also all over the world, we had the shocking experience of incursions on the border. This is a matter which has been debated by this House at very great length in the past, and is no doubt going to be debated in the future also. It is not my purpose to refer to this question at any great length. I refer to it only to meet the criticism offered by a very small minority of people in our country that the words "breach of faith" have been used by the President in the Address. Objection has been taken by some people that these words should not have been used by the President since the use of these words would not create an appropriate atmosphere in the present circumstances. This is the criticism that has been made by a very responsible party. I do not know if we can still call that party a responsible party.

The facts are very well known to the House. We have had very friendly relations with out neighbour China. We had a community of interests with them because, emerging from a backward economy inflicted on us because of an inferior political position, we are trying to pull ourselves up economically as early as possible. That is the community of interests between our own country and China.

At the cultural level, we have had any number of exchange of visits of envoys not only during the past few years but throughout the centuries. At the religious level, we had the community of interests in that Buddhism which originated in our country spread

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all over China and the culture of both India and China are surcharged by this religious sentiment.

In spite of all this community of interests we find the great nation of China creeping slowly into our territory, not even bothering to put in a claim at the diplomatic level to the areas that they intended to occupy. If this action is not to be described by the words "breach of faith", I do not know what exactly the meaning of that terminology is. I am inclined even to say that the President has been pleased to use these words only as a calculated under-statement. Further, after their having intruded into our territory, when the Prime Minister offered to withdraw, as a starting point for an agreement, to the line which has been supposed to be claimed by China, provided China herself withdrew to the line which has been recognised to be ours, by tradition, by agreement, by well-known landmarks and even by demarcation on land, there was no reply forthcoming to such a proposal despite the lapse of several months. All this cannot be described by any other words.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is a very wholesome rule which is often not followed in this House, and hon. Members are to be reminded of it again and again. When an hon. Member is speaking, there is an invisible line of communication created between the Member and the Chair. As soon as an hon. Member passes through it, that snaps. That is not fair.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I apologise. I thought that I had bowed my head down, and you could see.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the present, it was the lady Member who was concerned, but I have often seen other Members also doing the same thing.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Ladies are not transparent, after all.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I do not like to dwell at any great length over this point, because this House will have an opportunity of discussing at length the very same question.

I should like to bring to the notice of the House the very appropriate sentiment expressed by the President in his Address, when he said that war or peace, the developmental activity in the country should go on. It is the one source from which all sinews for war effort or peace effort or for both spring. I cannot do better than quote a few sentences that are contained in the President's Address, expressing this sentiment in a very grand manner. He said:

> "Our economic and industrial advance, the gearing of our production and our plans to greater endeavour and larger and speedier results, which will enable the country to make available to itself the means and the resources for modern defence and, at the same time, help the nation to become strong and disciplined, can alone render her secure."

Both for security as well as for economic prosperity, planning and economic developmental activity are essential. To this end, we have embarked on a series of Five Year Plans.

The First Plan, if I might recall to the memory of the House, had a limited objective of achieving production standards or production norms that were stabilised in 1939, both in food as well as in industry. This production had gone down because of the ravages of war. That had to be built up to that level as a starting point. That was the limited objective of the First Five Year Plan, and that Plan more than achieved that objective.

The Second Plan had a more ambitious objective, namely, to create some basic economies in our country, to build up basic industries, to achieve greater results in food production, to create technical know-how in the country and to organise a statistical organisation which would be useful for gathering facts and figures in the country, which could be used for planning in the future. All these objectives, and all these tasks in the Second Five Year Plan have been achieved or are in the process of being achieved. This Plan was described by Shri C. D. Deshmukh as a 'threshold Plan', because it had to build up certain organisations, and certain results had to be achieved in order to embark on real planning, which was to start from the Third Five Year Plan. All these tasks are now being performed, and we are about to embark on the Third Five Year Plan which is supposed to be real planning. That is to say, after the preliminary and basic things have been achieved, the Third Five Year Plan will, at the end of the Plan period, provide the country with what is called a self-generating economy, that is, at the end of the Plan, the economy would have been geared up to such a pitch that it would not be necessary for us to depend on foreigners or any other country, both for resources as well as for technical know-how. That is the meaning of the self-generating economy that is to be established at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The time for what is called economic take-off will come at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, and this end we are trying to pursue to the best of our ability.

When such an ambitious planning has to be undertaken, naturally, the nation will have to be prepared for a large number of sacrifices. We have heard criticism in the country and also in this House that Government, in pursuing their policies, have been bleeding the nation white without realising that planning of such gigantic magnitude cannot be undertaken without calling for adequate sacrifices from the nation. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of every individual in this House and of every organised party in this country to give a call to the nation to make any number of sacrifices in order to create a self-generating economy in our country.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal to hon. Members to have that view in mind always and not to criticise Government in a destructive way, but always to offer suggestions for the smooth flow of events that can produce results.

Having said this, I would like to refer to another point arising out of another issue that has been referred to by the President in his gracious Address, and that unfortunately is the weakest link in our economic chain, that is, the food scarcity and the food production. It has been noticed for a very long time, and several committees and commissions have considered this problem, that so long as there is a deficit in our country, and our production does not go up rapidly, whatever we do towards the development of our economy will not bear results. That is so because a large quantity or a large portion of our resources will have to go abroad to buy food for our needs. At the same time, it has been estimated that the overall shortage of food is only of the order of 10 per cent. Also it has been said that the productivity *per capita* as well as the productivity per acre in our country are about the lowest. Putting all these facts together, it can be seen that from a low productivity standard, if we can increase our production just by 10 per cent., we would have met our present food shortage, and perhaps the future will take care of itself. Now, it seems to be rather an enigmatic proposition that we are unable to produce 10 per cent. more of food. Several solutions have been offered to produce this little increase in food or to bridge this small gap, but nothing seems to have happened so far. Still our agriculture is a gamble in the monsoon, as it has been for several centuries. It is an unfortunate thing that we are not able to make an effort in this direction. However, it has been stated by several people that if only our crop protection

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measures are adequate, without thinking of additional production, without thinking of better means of cultivation—by the mere fact of protecting the food crops that have already been raised in the country—it is possible to achieve this 10 per cent. increase in production. We have known that a lot of grain is spoiled or destroyed every year by pests, weeds and other things. When we go round the Agricultural Exhibition here, we find in the stalls of most of the advanced countries several chemicals, several instruments that are being used in those countries for crop-protection. In our country, if any pest or weed destroys the crop, there is no remedy at all; the agriculturists will have to depend entirely on fate or on God Almighty. There is no systematic or scientific method of crop protection.

Of course, the difficulty of the Central Government is that food production is mostly in the hands of the States. Even so, technical know-how is to be provided by the Centre and it is time that we discovered cheap insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and all sorts of chemicals. I am sure the Government will address themselves to this problem and remove this weak link, which would strengthen our economy and ultimately produce results which, I am sure, will be stunning.

Next to food production, another weak link in our chain of economy is administration. Several Commissions and Committees have gone into the question. Foreign experts have been consulted and certain suggestions have been offered. But all have basically accepted the structure of administration that we have today and sought to make some rectifications here and there. Unless and until it is possible to change completely the system of administration, it would not be possible for us to even tinker with the problem. The hard steel core of the administration is a thing which resists every effort towards its improvement. That has been the experience of several politicians and administrators.

Therefore, I had on one occasion in the past suggested here the suspension of recruitment to the so-called All India Services, which is working very harmful to the needs of our country. It was my submission at that time—and it is my view even now—that the administration of All India Services should be suspended. We should, instead, introduce what is called the career principle in the method of recruitment, that is to say, the recruitment is made at a comparatively lower level and people should be given opportunity for promotion by virtue of their merit only. What happens today is that as soon as the recruits taken into the All India Services are appointed, they 'retire', so to say, because their security of tenure is assured, their salaries are looked after by mere efflux of time and it is not necessary for them to put in any special effort or impress anybody for promoting their own future. That is why whenever an I.A.S. officer or I.P.S. officer or any other Central Government servant, who has been directly recruited, is appointed, he 'retires'; he looks forward only to the periodical promotions that take place, and his heart is really not on the job.

Therefore, incentives will have to be provided; this can be done only if the promotions are pegged on or judged by, the performance of individual officers. That would be possible only if recruitment is made at a lower level and every recruit who gets appointed has a large and wide field to look to. As it is, people who are appointed at a lower level have now nothing to look forward to; they can at best become Class II officers. Class I officers are directly recruited and do not bother about their future; by mere efflux of time, they get positions of responsibility to which they are, in my opinion, absolutely ill-fitted. That is so because they have absolutely no experience of, or contact with, the people. The decisions they are called upon to take on very vital issues within the four walls of a room are hardly practical and applicable in every-day experience. Therefore, though their decisions look brilliant on paper, when it comes to actual application, they are found to be very much wanting. Therefore, as I said, the next weak link in the chain of our developmental activity and our endeavours is the administration, which needs a very great deal of attention. The President has made a reference to this also, and I am grateful to him for that.

The question of oil has been referred to by the President at some length in his Address. In the present context, oil is of vital significance to any country. We have known that oil has been the cause of several revolutions in various countries of the world. Fortunately for us, the discoveries of oil in our country have from the beginning been under the control and guidance of Government. Even today, most of the oil resources in our country, the oil fields, are being exploited under governmental auspices; not only that, even the discoveries are made under the direct control of Government. That is a very happy development, although in the recent months some concessions have been made in order to effect rapid development of the oil resources. However, I am sure the Government's control over oil will continue for ever and we shall not let things drift, as they did drift in the Middle East countries, and political influences will not be allowed to be felt in our country by some oil combines.

These are some of the things that have been referred to in the President's Address. There are several other problems, political and economic issues, that have been alluded to by the President. My hon. colleague, Shri Ansar Harvani, will, I am sure, deal with some of them and my other colleagues will deal with others.

Therefore, it remains for me only to conclude. Once again, I thank the President for the very excellent Address that he delivered to Parliament, in fact the best Address that has been delivered to Parliament since the birth of the Republic. All the aspirations, endeavours and dreams of the people are very aptly summed up by the President in one sentence which I would like to quote. The Address has been concluded by the President in these words:

> "My Government seeks to uphold the dignity and independence of our land and people, to promote our unity and social well-being, and to build a democratic and socialist society in which progress is sought and attained by peaceful means and by consent."

These are the words which require to be remembered by every single Member of this House—not only by every Member of this House but by every single citizen of this country. And, if these words can be etched in our hearts permanently, it is possible to progress fast and on a massive scale which will give the greatest happiness to our country and to our people.

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं आज धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये आपके सामने उपस्थित हुआ हूं । इस देश का यह सौभाग्य है कि आज इस देश के राष्ट्रपति, आज स्वतंत्र भारत के राष्ट्रपति, भारत के पहले राष्ट्रपति एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जोकि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिन्दुस्तान के सेनापति भी रह चुके हैं । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में, उन्होंने अपने व्याख्यान में न सिर्फ यह बताया है कि पिछले सालों में यहां के मंत्रिमंडल ने, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृव में कितनी प्रगति की है, बल्कि हमारे सामने वह एक चित्र भी पेश किया है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आने वाला है जिस में हिन्दुस्तान प्रगति करने वाला है ।

[श्री अन्सार हरवानी]

उन्होंने सब से पहले अपने व्याख्यान में सीमा पर चीन द्वारा किये गये आक्रमण का जिक्र किया है और इस आक्रमण को उन्होंने विश्वासघात के शब्द से पुकारा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि चीन ने हमारी सीमाओं पर आक्रमण कर के हमारे साथ विश्वासघात किया है । चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध बहुत प्राचीन सम्बन्ध हैं, चीन की और हमारी मित्रता एक प्राचीन मित्रता थी और आज भी हमारे हृदयों में चीन के लिये प्रेम की भावना है । जब से चीन में एक बहुत बड़ी क्रांति हुई है तब से उसने बड़ी प्रगति की है और उसकी इस प्रगति को देखकर हमको खुशी होती है और होती थी । आज भी हम चाहते हैं कि चीन प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो ताकि उसके साथ सारे एशिया की प्रगति हो सके । लेकिन जब चीन ने आक्रमण किया तो उसके कारण हमारे हृदयों में तथा हमारे देश में एक गुस्से की लहर दौड़ गई और उसके कारण हमारे दिलों में बेचैनी पैदा हुई । परन्तु हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के सामने इसका मुकाबला करने के तीन रास्ते थे, एक रास्ता तो यह था कि हम अपने घुटने टेक कर समझौता कर लेते, दूसरा रास्ता यह था कि हम वार्तालाप के लिये तैयार होते और तीसरा रास्ता यह था कि हम युद्ध करते । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस देश में कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति है, कोई भी ऐसा नर अथवा नारी है जो कि यह समझता है कि जब तक इस देश का नेतृत्व वीर जवाहरलाल के हाथों में है, जब तक हमारे प्रधान मंत्री वीर जवाहरलाल हैं हमारा देश कभी भी किसी भी देश के सामने चाहे वह कितना ही ताकतवर या शक्तिशाली क्यों न हो, घुटने टेक दे । यह ना-मुमकिन है । दूसरा रास्ता हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के सामने वार्तालाप का था । हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने वार्तालाप की शिक्षा पूज्य राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के चरणों में बैठ कर ली थी और उन्हीं के कदमों पर, उन्हीं के रास्ते पर, उन्हीं द्वारा दिखाये गए मार्ग पर वह आज भी चल रहे हैं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरी चेष्टा की, पूरी कोशिश की, उनकी पूरी चेष्टा यह रही भी है कि चीन के साथ बातचीत द्वारा कोई समझौता हो जाए और वार्तालाप से मामला निपट जाए । वह वार्तालाप, आप जानते ही हैं, एक तरफा नहीं हो सकता । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने व्याख्यान में एकतरफा कार्रवाई की निन्दा की है । हम वार्तालाप करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन वह वार्तालाप एकतरफा नहीं हो सकता । हम आशा करते हैं कि वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि चीन जो हमारा मित्र था और जिसके लिए आज भी हमारे दिल में मित्रता की भावना है और इस आक्रमण के बावजूद भी बनी हुई है, वह हमारी मिसाल से, हमारी बातों से प्रभावित हो कर इसके लिए तैयार हो जाएगा कि हम से किसी किस्म का समझौता कर ले ताकि सीमाओं पर आक्रमण के कारण हमारे हृदयों और हमारे दिलों में जो दुःख और रंज पैदा हुआ है, वह दूर हो सके ।

इसी व्याख्यान में हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने पाकिस्तान के साथ सीमायी विवादों के बारे में हुए समझौते का भी जिक्र किया है । कुछ दिनों की बात है कि सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे काफी झगड़े होते थे और उस वक्त भी हमारे देश में और हमारे देश के बाहर कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जो समझते थे कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शक्तिशाली तरीके से कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं, सख्त रवैया नहीं ले रहे हैं, कमजोरी दिखा रहे हैं । हमको यह भी याद है कि कुछ दिन पहले पाकिस्तान के अक्सर प्रधान मंत्री अपने घूसे और अपनी मुट्ठी हमको दिखाया करते थे और हमारे दिलों में भी यह ख्याल आता था कि हम भी मुट्ठी और घूसे से उनका जवाब

दें। लेकिन राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के मार्ग पर हम चले और चल रहे हैं जिन्होंने हमें घूंसा और मुट्ठी दिखाना नहीं सिखाया है। हमने प्रेम मे इन समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश की है, और हमारे प्रेम की बदौलत ही वे हमारे करीब आए हैं और जहां तक सीमाओं का मसला था उनके बारें में हमारा उनके साथ समझौता हो गया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि अगर हमारा यही रवैया रहा, हमारा यही तरीका रहा, इसी मार्ग पर हम चलते रहे तो अपने प्यारे नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में हमें वह दिन भी देखने को मिलेगा जबकि काश्मीर के मामले में पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने अपनी गलती को मान लेगा और काश्मीर की जिस भूमि पर उसने कब्जा किया है उसकी एक एक इंच भूमि को खाली करके वह चला जाएगा।

एक और चीज जिसका राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने व्याख्यान में जिक्र किया है वह साउथ अफ्रीका के बारे में है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह दौराहते हुए हमें खेद और रंज होता है कि आज से नहीं बल्कि बरसों से वहां के सफेद मालिक एक काला कानून लागू किए हुए हैं। हमने यू० एन० ओ० और दूसरी जगहों में बहुत कोशिश की है कि उस काले कानून को खत्म करवा दें और आज भी हमारी वह कोशिश जारी है। हम दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों से प्रार्थना करते हैं, दूसरे मुल्कों से अपील करते हैं और खास तौर से अपने कामनवैल्थ के मुल्कों से अपील करते हैं कि वे साउथ अफ्रीका वालों को समझायें कि वे काले कानून को खत्म कर दें ताकि दुनिया में एक अच्छी संस्कृति की मिसाल कायम हो सके।

अभी चन्द दिनों की बात है कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति हमारे मुल्क में आए थे। अभी-अभी रूस के प्रधान मंत्री यहां आए और वहां के राष्ट्रपति भी आए थे। यह एक अजीब मिसाल है, शायद हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा मुल्क है दुनिया के अनेक मुल्कों में, जिसमें एक ही प्लेटफार्म पर श्री खुश्चेव और अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति बैठ सकते हैं। हमारी बहुत दिनों से योजना रही, हमारी बहुत दिनों से चेष्टा रही, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह पूरी कोशिश रही कि दुनिया में शान्ति कायम रहे और दुनिया के ऊपर ठंडी लड़ाई की जो घनघोर घटायें छाई हुई थीं, जो ठंडी लड़ाई चल रही थी, वह बन्द हो। ऐसे वक्त में उन्होंने पंचशील का एक पैगाम दुनिया को दिया। उस पैगाम पर बहुत से लोग हंसे और साथ ही साथ बहुत से लोगों ने उसको स्वीकार किया और बहुतों ने स्वीकार नहीं भी किया। लेकिन हमने देखा कि वह वक्त आ गया है जबकि अमरीका तथा रूस दोनों ही इस पंचशील को, इस पंचशील के पैगाम को मानने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं और इसी पंचशील के पैगाम का यह नतीजा हुआ है कि थोड़े ही दिनों में एक सम्मिट कान्फ्रेंस होने जा रही है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, हमारे मंत्रिमंडल और इस संसद् की कोशिशों का यह नतीजा है कि दुनिया में जो घनघोर घटायें लड़ाई की छाई हुई थीं, वे फटने वाली हैं, लड़ाई का डर दूर होने वाला है और हम अपनी कोशिशों से उस जमाने को देख सकेंगे जबकि विश्व में शान्ति के सम्बन्ध कायम हो सकेंगे, शान्ति का साम्राज्य स्थापित हो सकेगा और युद्ध का ख्वाब एक पुराना ख्वाब हो सके और हम कह सकें कि युद्ध एक पुरानी चीज हो गई है और अब आगे कभी भी दुनिया में युद्ध नहीं होगा।

यह तो मुझे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों के बारे में कहना था। जहां तक राष्ट्रीय मामलों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत कुछ रोशनी डाली

[श्री अन्सार हरवानी]

है। साथ ही साथ मेरे मित्र श्री विश्वनाथ रेड्डी ने धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते हुए इसके बारे में काफी कुछ कहा है। मैं कुछ अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। एक दो बातों का मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। हमारे माननीय मित्र ने आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज का जिक्र किया है। हम सब जानते हैं कि एक जमाना था जबकि हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम था और उस जमाने में फौजों के लिए छोटी से छोटी चीज भी, यहां से सात हजार मील की दूरी से लाई जाती थी। तब हम गुलाम थे। उस वक्त कोशिश यह रहती थी कि कोई भी फौजी माल इस देश में न बन सके। लड़ाई के जमाने में मजबूरी की हालत में, जर्मनी के हवाई जहाजों के डर की वजह से यहां पर कुछ कारखाने कायम हुए थे। मगर उसके बाद उनमें से बहुत से कारखाने बन्द हो गए, बहुत से टूट गए, बहुतों ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया और जो कुछ चालू रहे भी उनमें बहुत कम उन्नति हुई। अब खुशी की बात है कि इन कारखानों में पूरी चेष्टा की जा रही है कि थोड़े से दिनों में वह तमाम फौजी माल तैयार हो जिसकी जरूरत न सिर्फ फौजों को ही रहती है बल्कि जिसकी जरूरत हमारी सिविलियन पापुलेशन को भी होती है, हमारे नागरिकों को भी रहती है। इसको देखकर बड़ी खुशी होती है और हम आशा करते हैं कि आने वाले सालों में इन कामों में और प्रगति होगी।

हमारे मित्र ने आयल एंड गैस कमिशन का भी जिक्र किया है। आयल एंड गैस कमिशन ने जो कार्य किया है, उसको देख कर भी बड़ी खुशी होती है। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं उन तमाम देशों को जिन देशों ने मदद की है हमारे देश की ताकि हम इस देश में तेल निकाल सकें और मैं उन तमाम देशों को संसद् की तरफ से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी चेष्टाओं से, हमारी कोशिशों से हमें वह दिन देखने को मिलेगा, वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा जबकि हिन्दुस्तान को दूसरे मुल्कों से तेल लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि हम अपने पड़ोसी मुल्कों को भी तेल दे सकेंगे।

ये चन्द बातें कहने के बाद मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके व्याख्यान के लिए रखे गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उन्होंने जो ख्वाब हिन्दुस्तान की उन्नति का, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति का हमारे सामने पेश किया है, वह पूरा हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960".

I find that there are over 200 amendments to the Motion on Address by the President. I would, therefore, request hon. Members who wish to move their amendments to please hand in at the Table within 15 minutes a slip intimating the numbers of the amendments about which they might be very particular or serious and which they would like to move. Such of them as are in order would be treated as having been moved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, ten years have been completed of the life of the Republic of India, and it would certainly have been legitimate to expect an inspiring Address from the President. But, Sir, I fear, in spite of what my hon. friend, Shri Viswanatha Reddy has said, his advisers have done

a humdrum job of it and Parliament goes into its labours with that spirit which only a long-sighted and large-hearted approach can bring about.

It is a good thing that at least in one matter wisdom has dawned at long last and Bombay State is to be bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujerat. Even this, I fear, is being done gracelessly and inefficiently, and it will not be easy to forget how the people's passion for the legitimate objective of a linguistic State of their own was answered in 1956 by intensive police firing, firing in order to kill, in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Even now, Sir, there is callous indifference towards potentially inflamatory disputes in regard to the boundary between Bombay and Mysore or the desire of neglected Orissa for the rectification of her boundaries. In these matters, I feel, Government is incapable of principled conduct and acts only when it is compelled to, when its obstinacy can no longer be sustained; it is a bad thing to contemplate as our Republic completes its first decade.

I was not surprised to see the President begin with a reference to trouble over our border with China, but I was more than a little surprised to note the language used. There is no question that unilateral action to alter our frontiers cannot be tolerated. There is no question, also, that if the country's integrity and honour is imperilled, we must all with our determination defend it. But, "breach of faith" is a strong term and an ugly term to use, when everyone desires a settlement and the President himself stresses a possible approach by negotiation.

Shri Goray (Poona): Is it uglier than the deed?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know the Prime Minister has said in the Rajya Sabha that there is no room for negotiations at present, the reason being—I quote his words—that "we feel let down by China". The Prime Minister, however, recovered himself to some extent, and he says that there should be no talk of ultimus etc., which are not worthy of responsible and mature countries.

Sir, to feel let down and to slam the door of negotiations is surely not the way that a country like India should set about things. It is only the enemies of India and China who want the two countries to continue to be at loggerheads, and the Prime Minister knows it well enough, when even Moscow and Washington can try to shake hands across the globe, when China's disputes with Burma and Indonesia, both serious enough, can be settled by negotiation, there is no reason why the Prime Minister should not shed his allergy, which I do hope is very temporary, in regard to negotiation.

I am positive the country wants the Prime Minister to go ahead and to show that the principles of *Panchsheel* are strong enough to surmount whatever obstacles have unhappily accumulated. I do not claim to know the working of Congress mind, but now that the Congress have garnered the gains of the Kerala elections, is it so very necessary to keep alive China's spectre in the old way, or is it being done in order to have an instrument handy to keep down the working people, brandish the big stick against agitation for food and for democratic rights. The Government's decisions, which were expounded so characteristically by my hon. friend, the Finance Minister a little while ago, on the Pay Commission's Report, gave an ugly indication of this trend. But is this fair to the people, and is this necessary today in the country in its interests?

In regard to Kerala, where the President had taken over the administration and directed the conduct of the elections, much I fear will have to be said, but I leave that to be said by my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan who was actually there and who has seen so many things that took place. Let the Congress jubilate over its victory. We

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have been beaten, and we know it well, but we know also that we are secure in the affections of our people there, and we know that the victory of a combination, which was at one only in their hatred of the Communist Party, will soon have a boomerang effect.

A question here on the 10th August last year elicited the information that last year in four months' time Rs. 3·70 crores came from abroad to foreign missionaries in India. A very large proportion of them are in Kerala, where the Catholic hierarchy during the elections contemptuously disregarded the Constitution of the country, struck at the foundations of our secular State, sometimes even violated the secrecy of the confession and openly threatened the supporters of the Communist Party and other people with excommunication and similar religious penalties. These were the people who joined in hands with the rejuvenated Muslim League and the enemies of the Congress's own ideals about a socialist pattern of society and land reform and all that, brought victory at the polls to gladden the Congress hearts. I do not grudge them their joy, but I warn them that very probably it will be short-lived.

Sir, on the Government's decisions on the Pay Commission's Report, the President's advisers have given us no satisfaction, and Shri Morarji Desai has only added fuel to the fire of discontent in the country. The Prime Minister has a very special responsibility in the matter, because it was on his own personal intervention that in 1957 large sections of the Central Government employees desisted from direct action, and now they have been fobbed off with decisions that are extraordinary, to put it very mildly. I need not go into the details of what have already been said in the discussion on the Pay Commission's Report, but I wish to say this, is this the way of getting public servants to put their hearts into the nation's work?

The Government talks about workers' participation in the management of industry as a principle which they have accepted, but far from including such categories as the P. & T. and the L.I.C., which are mature for such participation, it gives pin-pricks and blows of the sort that have just fallen. It has also been our fate to have to listen to the Finance Minister's sermon a little while earlier, and he told us how it behoves the Government servants to set an example to the rest of the country. Sir, I do believe that we should all try to behave so that our conducts are unexceptionable. If he says X, Y or Z has to set an example to others, as an abstract proposition it is going to be all right, but I should imagine that charity usually ought to begin at home.

Sir, I have no desire to refer to this kind of thing, but I find here—I do have a habit of collecting some of the information elicited during the Question Hour—that on the 18th of March, 1959, in answer to an Unstarred Question No. 2086, the Finance Minister told us that exclusive of salary, the total amount booked in the eight months between April and November 1958 was Rs. 7,44,039 as allowances, etc. to Ministers and Deputy Ministers at the Centre and that the amount did not cover medical expenditure. I know also from another question answered on the 19th November, 1958, that Ministers and Deputy Ministers' tours cost the country between Rs. 6½ lakhs to Rs. 8¼ lakhs every year. When this is the kind of personal behaviour in regard to the expenditure of the country's monetary resources, if this is the standard set by our Ministers, it is rather paradoxical, it is rather hypocritical—I should think, for Ministers to come forward and ask the Central Government employees, most of whom get less than Rs. 100 a month and I do not know how they make good with that amount—and it is rather sanctimonious to tell them to set an example to the rest of the country. I know it is a problem to find resources but let us pose the problem properly.

Let us see that sacrifices, if we demand sacrifices, are distributed in that equitable manner which alone can release the moral spirit in which we can reconstruct our own country.

If the Government would make sure of the people's food and hold the price-line, something surely could be said for what Shri Desai has just told us. There the failure is chronic and egregious. It is well-known how recently there was a steep increase in the price of foodgrains in Calcutta even when the harvest has just come up as the result of the setting up of a composite food zone with West Bengal and Orissa. In September last year, scores of people died in West Bengal when the police fired to suppress an agitation for the lowering of food prices. In spite of Shri S. K. Patil's going about the country making merrily very glib pronouncements about the future, the Government will one day have to render accounts to the people.

Our target for the third Plan should be about 110 million tons of foodgrains and we cannot just afford Rs. 175 crores every year for imported foodgrains. No conceivable programme of import or rationing can meet the shortages that are certain if we do not proceed with land reform, with co-operative farming, with intensive insecticide campaigns and with emphasis on minor irrigation which is cheaper and which yields quicker results and absorbs the surplus rural labour.

Meanwhile, the Food Minister is dangling the carrot of food banks and no progress is even made on the recommendation of the Land Reform Panel of the Planning Commission. Of course, in a State like Kerala, enemies of the Congress's own stand on agrarian reforms come gleefully to power with the blessings of New Delhi.

I have noticed also how only this morning we were told through an adjournment motion about the reported death of five persons from starvation in the Mizo hills area. I saw in a very anti-Communist paper, the *Hindusthan Standard*, some pictures of people in the Uttarbar area of the Mikir hills in Assam who are evicted from their homes and whose stock of paddy is being burnt down. This kind of thing goes on and we are hearing this sort of instructions, sermonizing, which come from Government.

The third Plan is in the offing and I wish that there is greater consultation with public interests at different levels before even the draft is outlined. The Prime Minister is committed to this. But somehow it does not happen except in a formal unsubstantial sense of a meeting here and a meeting there. The President does not hold out any hope that more economic burdens will not be put on the shoulders of the common man. Meanwhile, along with the good news like the emphasis on heavy industry which thanks to the socialist countries we are now setting up at least, there is the problem of finding sufficient finance for our schemes, and of repaying in the four years—1959-60 to 1963-64—a little over Rs. 434 crores on account of foreign loans, some of our benefactors like the World Bank sometimes charging as much as 6¼ per cent. interest. This I discover from the answer to Starred Question No. 316, dated 25th November, 1959. Government, regardless of the difficulties and the danger, goes in rather freely even for foreign private capital operating in the country.

A little while ago, President Eisenhower said that India was a greatest investment opportunity of our time. The opportunity of these people, however, is our extremity. The other day, Shri K. M. Panikkar, raised his voice against foreign oil tycoons being permitted into our country. I have here a copy of the *Journal of Industry and Trade* of January, 1960 where it is reported that foreign private investment increased in our country in value from Rs. 256 crores about the middle of 1948 to Rs. 509 crores at the end of 1957, petroleum increasing from Rs. 22·3 crores to Rs. 133·8 crores. I know the Finance Minister

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welcomes this kind of thing, but nonetheless it is a danger to the country and the sooner we can scotch it the better.

I am not suggesting—let me not be misunderstood and later hauled over the coals—that we should freeze the foreign assets just as Ghana has just done in regard to the French assets as a gesture of protest against the scandalous explosion of an atomic bomb in Africa by France, but we must find out and apply ways and means for safeguarding our own economic interests against the grimly infiltrating foreign private investor.

I know some of our difficulties are very real and solutions are not easy but if Government put first things first so much could be done especially for land reforms and a long term solution of our food production problem; so much also would take place if only Government showed a certain generosity, a certain quality of imagination.

I give an example of how things take place. Recently, there was a mining disaster in Madhya Pradesh, the Damuah colliery, where 16 miners were drowned. Government said the court of enquiry has not been set up. There is so much delay consequent upon the bureaucratic procedures which are adopted even in our country at the present moment. So, if there was that quality of imagination so much can be done quite easily and the country would applaud them.

I cannot believe, for example, that consistently with our stand in international relations, we cannot take some steps here and now for hastening the *de jure* absorption of Pondicherry in our Republic. I give that as one example of something which we can do. France does not seem to care a tinker's curse and the humiliation of our people having to wait on outmoded French judicial processes and other undesirable things can easily be stopped. Recently, the Pondicherry Assembly passed a resolution unanimously on the 18th November, 1959, where it wanted that steps should be taken here and now to see that *de jure* transfer of the former French possessions in India is made a fact and recently, there have been such cases as the leader of the opposition in Pondicherry State having been sentenced according to some outmoded processes of French jurisprudence. And then he made an appeal, but that appeal has to be heard in France, and therefore, the whole paradoxical phenomenon of an Indian citizen having to go to France in order to pursue his rights as a citizen is taking place. Another case there is also of an opposition M.L.A. in Pondicherry who is in something like the same predicament. I do believe that if the Prime Minister applies his mind to it for a short while, ways and means can be discovered and if France cannot find time to finalise the *de jure* cession of her territories in India to ourselves, we can at least make sure that our citizens are not subjected to the humiliations of having to go to France's Supreme Court, to *Cassation* or something in France, in order to have their appeals heard.

In regard to other matters also, internal administration could be done here and now. Some steps could certainly be taken straightaway to fight corruption in high places. It is a pity that the Prime Minister who once wanted to light the glow of freedom in people's hearts and said he would like to hang profiteers and blackmarketers from the nearest lamp-posts, has become so respectable and legalistic and when a former colleague of the eminence of Shri Chintaman Deshmukh, who still holds a very important post in the country, suggested a tribunal for investigating charges against highly-placed persons, he could only find excuses against it.

I want to make it clear that nobody wants a witch-hunt; nobody wants a sort of Indian MacArthyism of a different sort. For anything, it only means a slinging of mud and demoralising public life and the services, but when charges are made by responsible people they must not be hushed up. I want, in answer to the discussion of the President's Address, the Government to come forward and say that they are not going to hush up charges, once they are made by responsible people, only by taking recourse to legalistic stratagems of arguments which are unworthy of Ministers in socialist India.

Shri Tyagi: But charges are not made.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is why I said that it is very important: that we could do something but yet we do not do it. If you just cannot have a permanent tribunal, have an *ad hoc* tribunal or you have a lot of legal ingenuity to find out some ways and means out of this difficult position. But for God's sake, do something to show to our people that conduct that is reprehensible, that is unethical and that militates against the interests of the country must not go unpunished.

The President has told us that Government intends to introduce a number of legislative proposals. I do not mind; legislating is our job in this place. But perhaps it is salutary to remember what the French statesman, Clemenceau, once said about the good Gods being satisfied with Ten Commandments, but modern legislatures produce a plethora of Acts. So, more important than prolification of legislation is the injection of a new spirit in the administration and in the country, which alone can enable us to go ahead in a manner worthy of our people. But my fear is my abjurations in that regard would fall, as far as Government is concerned, on stony soil.

I regret, Sir, that on account of these circumstances, I cannot enthuse over the Address that the President's advisers have put in his mouth.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, associating myself with the resolution of vote of thanks to the President for his Address, I would like to make some observations and also some reservations. There is a general feeling that the international climate has improved and there is no doubt that there has been a certain amount of relaxation of tensions the world over, though unfortunately there have been developments across our frontier, which make it difficult for us to have the full benefit of this relaxation. This relaxation has come about particularly because of a welcome change in the attitudes and the postures of some of the leading statesmen of the world.

But the question is, can we bank upon this improved climate or there is a likelihood of the world moving back into the shadows once again? Streaks of light, there undoubtedly are, but I am afraid that the grim shadow still hovers in the background. Only recently France exploded the atom bomb and has qualified to join the nuclear club. What its repercussions will be on the very thorny problem of disarmament, which seems to have defied any kind of solution for 10 years and more, remains to be seen. Whether firm distension can be expected to last unless some of the stubborn political problems are resolved and unless in the key continent of the world, *i.e.*, Europe, some security arrangement is made, which will be acceptable to both sides—these are all important and significant question marks that elude us today.

These questions are important for us, because we should not look at our future in the belief that world tensions have relaxed, that we can count upon goodwill all-round and we have only to bother about straightening out our difficult problems at home, because the rest of the world is in a

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beneficent mood. I hope, and I wish profoundly, that the rest of the world may put itself in that position, but as things stand, we are confronted by question marks. Some wit has said that the world today faces a 'frozen thaw'. There is freeze and there is thaw, side by side. Which particular element will succeed, which particular state will ultimately triumph, future alone can show.

In this spell of relief that we are enjoying, I believe, it is our responsibility and it provides us with an opportunity, to draw the friendly neighbouring countries of Asia closer together. I have been surprised at the attitude that the Prime Minister has been taking up on this question both in the Parliament and in the meetings of his party outside. He seems to feel that India is trying to line up with some countries. I thought we were opposed to lining up with power blocs and big powers. But surely there can be closer association with neighbouring countries. Whether Pakistan should be included or not is a different matter; that problem needs to be studied very seriously and thoroughly. But there are many countries round about us—I will not mention them, because the Prime Minister seems to get disturbed whenever any particular country is mentioned—but is it not necessary that we try to bring these countries closer together, taking advantage of this changed climate in the world today, so that in matters economic, matters cultural, matters political and matters of defence, we may be able to work out a common strategy?

The Prime Minister is in the habit of reminding us that we should look at what is happening in the world today, that we should realise that the world is changing and we should not remain rooted to our old ways. May I beg of the Prime Minister to tell us why he does not look at what is happening in the world, in Europe and to a lesser extent in Africa and Latin America today? *Supra-national* and multi-national organisations and institutions are coming up. There is a constant effort to think of different nations coming together and working out co-operatively a common destiny for themselves!

There are countries round about us whose policies do not differ from our policies. One may put a question mark regarding Pakistan, but there are other countries round about us. Are we justified in allowing them to get petrified in isolation? Is it not our responsibility to get them together? Whenever any kind of co-operative approach is suggested, the Prime Minister seems to flare up. I believe this is not only an opportune moment for us to move in that direction, but this is a historic responsibility that we can ignore only at our peril. This is particularly necessary because of the difficult situation that has developed across our frontier. I am happy to find that the President has taken a serious note of what has happened and has not hesitated to use right expressions in characterising the situation.

While we are happy as far as that is concerned, I do not know what will happen after the snows have melted, after winter yields place, as it inevitably must, to summer. Whether there will be any further incursions of our frontier and if that happens, what we propose to do is a matter which we can leave to Government. But there is one fact. Our territory has been occupied and I believe it is our responsibility to see that that territory is vacated. There can be no question of negotiating with the Chinese till the territory is vacated. I hope that that position which has been taken up, which is a very sound position and the only position that we can take up, will be adhered to. But even if no negotiations are started, is it not our responsibility constantly to try to see that the area that is occupied, the territories that have been occupied at various places, are vacated?

Secondly, we have been told that negotiations will not take place unless proper conditions are satisfied and the conditions are obvious. They have been discussed in this House over and over again, *viz.*, that the territories that have been occupied illegally and forcibly by the Chinese have to be vacated and that the MacMahon line has to be accepted as the frontier between our two countries. It is only on that basis that any question of minor rectification can be discussed. While that is obvious, I hope, because of the pressure that is being exerted from this side—they may be very few in the House and in the country, but they have a fairly strong volume of opinion in the world—and, therefore, I hope under this pressure we will not rush us into any kind of meeting with the authorities in China. Our Prime Minister should not rush into meetings with the Prime Minister of China. There are normal diplomatic channels, which should be used, which should be fully used. None of us has suggested so far that the diplomatic relations with China should be cut off; we have not even said that we should desist, on the contrary, we would welcome every effort on the part of our Government to see that Peoples' China is seated in the United Nations. But any kind of premature meeting, unless the pre-conditions are satisfied, is likely to do great harm to the country. The Prime Minister has, on this question, been responsive to the public opinion; the Prime Minister has been kind enough and good enough to respond to the suggestions that have been made from this side of the House. May I, therefore, request the Prime Minister to let us know in clear terms that no talks whatsoever are envisaged at the summit level? Talks at a lower level is a different matter entirely, but the summit meetings between the two Prime Ministers can take place only when the pre-conditions are satisfied, and I believe that is implicit in what the President has said. As a matter of fact, as a result of the observations made by the Prime Minister in the other House, a number of newspapers have reached that conclusion. But I would like that the Prime Minister should make a clear declaration so that in future we do not find ourselves working on interpretations which are divergent.

15 hrs.

The Prime Minister said in the other House that we should be very careful in criticising the Defence Minister; we should be very careful, because this is a very delicate situation today and at such a time we should weigh our words before we use them. He advised us:

> "I am merely pointing out that such criticism should not be made lightly, because it has repercussions outside the country. It weakens the apparatus with which we deal. It produces all kinds of confusion in the minds of those who are supposed to be outside the pale of normal politics—the Army etc."

I agree with the Prime Minister when he says that we should not use words before we weigh them. But does it not apply to the Defence Minister far more than it applies to us? Should he not weigh his words before he utters them? I am anxious to weigh my words before I utter them. But I ask: if he uses certain expressions, if he says certain things, should we hold the Prime Minister responsible for it? We do not criticise the individual Ministers where the policies of the Government as a whole are concerned. I have been using the name of the Prime Minister all the time, and some of my friends here are rather perturbed as to why I am referring to the Prime Minister so often. I am referring to the Prime Minister because he has asked us to refer to him all the time; we do it. But if a particular Minister makes a speech, or issues a statement, or goes on record saying something, are we not entitled to ask as to why he said that? Or is the mantle of protection thrown open to that person also?

The Prime Minister says that some people are allergic to the Defence

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

Minister. I hope he will not include me in those who are deemed to be allergic. I beg of him to tell me, have we—my colleagues in this House and the other House—have anyone of us shown any allergy to the fifty and odd colleagues that he has in his Government? Have we been guilty of the allergy, of persistently pursuing any Minister just for the sake of discrediting him? I do not think. I can understand that this is a matter in which he feels deeply and profoundly. But he must concede that we also feel deeply and profoundly on the question of the defence of our country, on the question of the protection of our frontiers, on the question of the aggression that has taken place across our frontiers and, therefore, from time to time, we seek clarifications. And I do not think it would be legitimate to say that any kind of criticism that we make would be affecting the army, or helping or creating confusion in the country. No occasion should be given for criticism of that kind and if in spite of that we make criticism of that nature, then and then alone, I am prepared to accept the rebuke that the Prime Minister gave us in the other House.

Repeatedly, it has been pointed out —and the Prime Minister has been the strongest in its exposition—that economic development is the fundamental dimension of our defence, and I agree with him; in all humility I agree with him. Our defence ultimately is conditioned by the rate at which we are able to develop our economic strength, and it is here that I would like to invite his attention to the observations made by the present Governor of the Reserve Bank of India—I am not yet coming to what the former Governor had to say. The present Governor of the Reserve Bank of India said in Calcutta that the development efforts—I do not recollect his exact words—the purport of it was that the development efforts suffer because of blackmarketing and tax-evasion that goes on in the country. This is not an agitator saying, this is not someone who has any kind of allergy towards the Government, this is a very distinguished administrator saying, who has as much responsibility for the health of our economy as anyone else can have in the country, and that is what he said.

Now, some of us feel that at the root of this blackmarketing and tax-evasion there is this problem of corruption. I hope the Prime Minister will concede this much to me that I am not one of those who have gone about shouting "corruption, corruption." I do not know,—he said those who talk most about corruption are most corrupt—I do not know for whom it was meant. As far as I am concerned, I have not talked about corruption, because I would want to talk about it only when I can produce evidence, concrete evidence. But the point is that in the country, go wherever you will, this is the kind of climate that exists.

My friend is missing, my handsome friend, Professor Mukerjee, he was today very fond of the word "ugly". I would say that this is an ugly climate in which we find ourselves. Now it is being suggested that we should have an anti-corruption authority, call it by any name you like, an independent body, and the Prime Minister has himself conceded the substance of it. But how far is he willing to go? He expressed his willingness to have the *prima facie* nature of the charges being inquired into by a highly-placed person and seek his advice on what should be done. He is willing, therefore, whenever concrete cases are brought to his attention, to seek and be guided by the advice of a highly-placed person. Now, our suggestion is that if there is an independent authority, surely that authority of the status and dignity of the Supreme Court or the Election Commission will not entertain any kind of flimsy or flippant charges. If serious evidence is brought to their attention, they will look into them, they will pursue the matter and the Government will be benefited by that. If there had been no Election Commission, if the Home Ministry was looking after the organisation of the elections, I have no doubt in my mind that under Pantji the elections would have been very fair. But would everyone have agreed in the country? Would it not have put Pantji in a very awkward and difficult position? Because we have an independent Election Commission for ten years, now it is being realised and it is being universally recognized that the Election Commission's work is above suspicion.

Supposing we have an authority of that kind. Will it not strengthen the hands of the Government? If there is no corruption, as the Prime Minister feels, well, it will be proved and those who go about making false charges, like a depreciated currency will go out of circulation. If there is anything in the charges, they will be looked into, people will be punished and the whole atmosphere will be cleansed. Does the Prime Minister, who has already overburdened his shoulders, want the burden of having to decide which is a real case and which is not a real case?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What are the charges? I want to know the charges.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nobody knows. It is an extraordinary state of affairs.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Prime Minister is not being fair to me. I have not said a word about his colleagues.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not accusing the gentleman of having said anything about my colleagues. But he talks so much about corruption. What are they, I want to know.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Why should be lose his temper?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I know the hon. Prime Minister is very busy. But he has at least 400 to 500 colleagues in his party. Let him ask of them whether it is not a common talk in the country today, not about his Cabinet colleagues, that there is corruption at all levels in the administration. It is no use convincing me. You have got to convince the people. Otherwise, your development efforts are not going to succeed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not challenging the fact. The hon. Member is speaking in a pretty fairly loud voice and is repeating the word charges, charges again.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I cannot help my voice.

Shri Jawharalal Nehru: Not at all, we all put up with it. I am not objecting to it.

Shri Rajendra Singh: How did you respond?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely saying that—nobody is saying that everybody is virtuous in the country—as so much has been said, what are the charges. I am not talking about the petty charges. But, obviously everyone knows that when these things are referred to, they are referred not to average men in the street or to average men in the administration, but to Ministers including the higher level of Ministers and others. I should like to know and it is only fair for me to request the hon. Member, when he refers to it so much, to tell me as to what they are. It is an extraordinary state of affairs in this country that as the hon. Member says, and quite rightly, everybody is talking about it. Well, let us deal with that matter in the best way possible. But it is an extraordinary position that everybody talks about it without saying what it is.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have no desire —it is not the forum nor is this the occasion—to discuss any specific charges. My whole point is that if the hon. Prime Minister's contention is that there is not a widespread feeling in the country that there is large-scale corruption in the administration, I have nothing to say if that is the information that he has received from the people. If there is this kind of a feeling, I say an authority of this type will help us to clear the air. If no *prima facie* evidence could be produced before such an authority, the hon. Prime Minister will be hundred times stronger when he gets up in the House and says, "Here is an independent authority and nothing has come out. Still, people shout when they talk about corruption." But he feels that these things are said about his authority. That is not being done. He gets involved into it. It embarrasses us and it embarrasses him. I think the whole embarrassment will disappear if an independent authority is accepted. It is not going to result in any kind of a witchhunt if the matter is thoroughly looked into.

Then, talking about development I do not know, because there is no reference to it in the President's Address, whether any outline of the Third Plan will be made available to us during this year. But whatever be the case—and I hope such an outline will be made available to us for discussion—the fact remains that we have not been able to Communicate to the people the social philosophy and the economic strategy behind our Plans. Again, very respectfully I would beg of the hon. Prime Minister to realise that the Third Plan with all the tremendous responsibility that we are going to undertake under it cannot be successfully pursued unless we are able to communicate to the people on an extensive scale the social philosophy and the economic strategy of the Plan. The social philosophy is an integral part of it as also the economic strategy. Planning results in benefits and burdens. These benefits and burdens are not always evenly distributed. There are different sections of the people who for a little while may have certain benefits and may have to carry certain burdens. There is a kind of its own inner rhythm of the distribution of benefits and burdens. These are things in a democratic planning which ultimately have to be explained to the people.

I concede that the hon. Prime Minister has been doing a fine job of trying to explain. But the fact remains—I am concerned with the fact—that we have not been able to communicate and the adventure of the Third Plan will founder unless we are able, in the next two years, that are at our disposal, to overcome the obstacles in the communication and make the people of India feel, understand and respond to the sole adventure of social and economic transformation. It is here that much remains to be done.

When we come concretely to the economic situation, we find that perhaps because the observations that are made in the President's Address have to be inevitably brief, things are said which are not borne out by facts. In paragraph 12, the President has said about our industrial production. He said:

> "This is an all-round increase to which all industries have contributed, but special mention may be made of the rise in the output of metalurgical industries."

It is true that industrial production has gone up and we are happy that we are able to move forward once again. But it is not true that all industries have contributed to it. Out of the 126 industries that are listed in Government publications, compared to the previous half year's production in 44 industries production has gone down and compared to the corresponding period of the last year in 32 industries production has gone down.

The industrial expansion suffers from two difficulties apart from any others. There are two main difficulties. The first is agricultural raw materials. I think our whole industrial production as our efforts at planning are being hamstrung. They are being hampered and hamstrung by our failure on the agricultural front. This is widely recognised. What is happening today in the cotton textile industry where I would like to compliment the industry as well as our Minister of Commerce and Industry for the remarkable and magnificent performance as far as our exports are concerned? Our exports have increased by about 200 million yards. But this export is suffering today because we are short of cotton. We are trying to keep our cotton textile industry going by importing today probably a million bales of cotton from abroad. This failure on the agricultural front prevents us from holding the price line, from pursuing the momentum that we have gained and from stepping up our exports abroad. The fine work that has been done for which we would compliment all concerned is being jeopardised because of this failure. The same thing has happened in jute. The same thing has happened in tea. The same thing has happened as far as sugar industry is concerned. Apart from foodgrains—we are all conscious about what is happening to our foodgrains—even in commercial crops it seems that we are allowing a hiatus to develop—a hiatus which will exact a terrible price out of us if we do not wake up in time.

In this connection, because very often we have been told what foreign experts have to say about our achievements, I personally feel that while we should consider whatever foreign experts may have to say on anything that we do we should not overrate what they say. May I, in this connection, invite attention to the observations of Professor Dumont? I am sure the hon. Prime Minister has seen it. Professor Dumont is an expert in agricultural matters and he visited India as a member of the United Nations Commission for evaluating Community Development schemes in India. After visiting India and after studying this foreign expert has written what he calls *India's Agricultural Defeat.* He says:

> "Hence all India's Development plans are in jeopardy; for they require first and foremost, large agricultural surpluses, in order to cut imports (25 million tons of cereals in the last ten years), increase exports (there is barely a trade balance in agricultural products), build up light industry (India imports cotton, copra and many useless items such as arak nuts); and improve the national diet and hence productivity."

Apart from this agricultural defeat, he goes further. I do not know how far we should accept his judgment. I am not inclined to accept it wholesale But this is what he says:

> "Can India achieve a real social revolution, abolishing castes and reducing the grosser inequalities, using non-Communist methods? It appears unlikely. Indeed, such methods are now largely discredited, as a result of the failure—which will soon be strikingly confirmed—of the Community Development scheme......"

Now, this is what foreign experts have to say. As I said, I do not accept what these foreign experts say always whole-heartedly. If they provide warnings, we should take notice of them. I do not accept the sweeping judgments. But the fact remains that with our Community Development programme as well as with our agricultural programme something is drastically wrong. This is a front in which we seem to feel defeated. Even the Mover of the Resolution said that these are weak links in the chain. What do we propose to do? This is not a debating point that I am raising, I am not trying to score any point. This is my country and I am as much concerned about it as the members of the Treasury Benches. What precisely do we propose to do about it? Or, do we merely say,

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when we pass a vote of thanks, that these are weak links in the chain? Unless these weak links are changed, the whole chain is not worth touching. It is the weak links which are ultimately going to determine the strength of the chain. We are entitled to ask the Prime Minister as to what precisely he proposes to do this year to see that these weak links will no longer remain weak. We want to know what administrative changes will be made, what organisational efforts will be made, what precisely will be done, what kind of attention, priority, importance, urgency, will be assigned to see that things are changed in 1960; and if they are not changed, those of us who may be responsible, those of us who may be impeding, who may have impeded, forging these links from weak to strong should be pulled up before the bar of the country and punished accordingly. Playing with the agricultural front today, in the manner in which it is being done is a crime against our future. I hope this problem will be taken up with the seriousness, the earnestness and the urgency which it requires, and if that is done, perhaps the next time the President's Address comes up, the Mover will not have to talk about weak links in the chain.

Then again about prices. I was looking up the prices and I find that only the prices of wheat and gram have gone down. The prices of rice, jowar, bajra, edible oil, sugar, gur, pulses, condiments, milk and ghee and cotton textiles have gone up. Why is it that we are unable to hold the price line anywhere? Take raw jute. It was sold by the agriculturist at Rs. 23 to Rs. 24 per maund, while very often the mills had to buy—I am only quoting Government figures—at Rs. 34 per maund. Can we not even stabilise the price in one single commodity? Has our administration become so ineffective that even in one single commodity we cannot work out successfully this whole programme of price stabilisation? If we cannot hold the price line anywhere, what will be the result? Apart from food, there are many other commodities. After all, one has to learn the technique of holding the price line. Where are we going to learn that? If we are not going to experiment with this technique, if we are not going to master this technique even in areas and commodities where the work is comparatively easy, I do not know where we will do.

The last point I want to make is about the possibility of our producing nuclear power. I am very happy about it because, as I said, there are two main factors which are hampering our industrial production: one is agricultural raw material, and the other is power. It is a matter for gratification that to the fossil power and water power, we shall be able to add nuclear power. While congratulating all those who have been responsible for the remarkable progress that we have made in this direction, I would like to seek some clarification.

I do not understand this subject very much, but from what little I know I would like to find out—the President's Address says that, but I would like to be doubly sure—whether we are just now simultaneously engaged in the production of nuclear power as well as of nuclear fuel in our country, because I am told that the cost of production will depend upon whether we take up the production of fuel also simultaneously. The production of fuel depends upon both the method and the volume of securing the fuel domestically. I do not know whether we are going to produce the fuel in the requisite volume, or whether we feel that in the interests of our learning, in the interests of our acclimatising ourselves with the know-how, it is necessary that even if the cost goes up, we should do it. I would like the Prime Minister to enlighten us on this question on a proper occasion.

I would also like to know whether we are aiming at full atomic autonomy, and, as our main resources are of thorium, whether this autonomy is to precede any kind of development of the thorium fuel, and whether this will be done with the other resources that we have. So long as this question of nuclear power was an experiment and only the technicians were to understand the know-how, it was a different matter, but today we enter what is known as the economics of nuclear power. This is a matter in which we are all concerned. We have got to compare it with other powers, we will have to weigh it. The whole question of nuclear power comes into the market place. It is no longer a problem with which only the scientists and the technicians can deal, and therefore, I hope that on a proper occasion the Prime Minister will enlighten us about what might be called the economics of nuclear power, so that we may know whether the pace at which we are going and the pattern that we are developing are necessarily the best and the wisest for our country.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Hon. Shri H. N. Mukerjee started by dubbing the President's Address as humdrum. I was not surprised by that description because the hon. Member draws his inspiration from countries which believe in propaganda and advertisement.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): You discovered it now?

Shri A. P. Jain: He draws his inspiration from a country where on an acre of land they claim to have grown 350 to 400 tons, not maunds, of paddy, where children weighing 30 to 40 lbs. can dance on the top of the growing crop, where they have to pluck the tobacco leaf by climbing up the ladders,......

Shri Punnoose: He has grown so much that he has had to change his seat.

Shri A. P. Jain:....Where a plough of 18 inches can dig earth to the depth of 4½ feet, ...

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): China can do anything!

An Hon. Member: Elastic!

Shri A. P. Jain: ....where immediately after a leap-year, in which production went up from 170 million to 380 million tons, ration had to be reduced in the great town of Peking, where after that leap-year there were riots, food riots, in the communes. To such a gentleman, surely the President's Address would look humdrum. But we are given to a certain technique, we believe in talking modestly, and, therefore, the President rightly could not indulge in any hyperboles.

I submit that the President's Address is a record of impressive achievements both at the national front and in external affairs, despite the dark shadow hanging on our northern frontier.

Firstly, industrial production, as the President has said, during the first ten months of the year, has gone up from 138 to 149·3. That is a very substantial achievement particularly in the background of the previous year when it had increased by a very low figure of less than two per cent.

Permit me, Sir, parenthetically, to make an observation which perhaps is not so relevant to the discussion, but which has an important bearing on public conscience. According to the figure given by the President, the increase in industrial production during the first ten months comes to a little more than about 8 per cent. The President's Address has the authority of the Cabinet behind it. But, yesterday, the Minister of Commerce and Industry told a meeting of the Import Advisory Council that the industrial production in 1959 has shown an increase of 6·4 per cent. These two figures are difficult to reconcile. Either there is some discrepancy in the figures, or during the last two months, that is, the months of November and December, 1959, the industrial production has been so low that

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it has brought down the first ten months' average of more than 8 per cent to 6·4 per cent. That is something very serious. I have known Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri for the last thirty years, and he is a man who will never give an incorrect fact, nor can I believe that the Cabinet could commit the inaccurancy of giving a wrong figure. Therefore, I feel that there must be something wrong with my understanding. I do not know how these two figures have been worked out. Are they from the same source? Or, what is the difficulty about them? I do hope that the Finance Minister, who is not here at the moment, will take note of it and explain the discrepancy between these two figures, in which there is a very serious discrepancy of more than 20 per cent.

Coming to the agricultural production, last year has been a bumper year, with an increase of more than 14 per cent. Yet, we need not be complacent, because while this increase of 14 per cent is a very high one compared to 1957-58, yet 1957-58 was perhaps the worst year in the history of the country during the last fifty years. Therefore, if we have to judge this increase in production, in the correct light, we should compare it with the year 1956-57. Even comparing it with 1956-57. the achievement has been quite a remarkable one. Therefore, seen from whatever point of view, the progress has been good, and let us hope that this progress will continue in future.

Again, another important step has been taken on the home front, that is, the bifurcation of Bombay. The hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that it had been done with ill-grace. We all know that many a time one man's food may be another man's poison. The bifurcation has not been very convenient to Communists because they have been deprived of a handle with which they were doing propaganda day and night, and in season and out of season.

An Hon. Member: That could have been done earlier.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as we are concerned, I think this step has been taken in the proper manner and at the proper time. Of that there is the evidence. Since the decision to birfurcate Bombay has been taken there has been one prestige elction in Maharashtra, and the Congress has won it with a thumping majority. If any proof were needed, that is the proof.

An Hon. Member: That is a political decision.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): That decision could have been taken in 1957.

Shri A. P. Jain:. That is a political decision, according to my hon. friend not according to us.

So far as the foreign exchange reserves are concerned, for some years, they were being constantly depleted. It is for the first time that they have become constant, and with the enunciation of the new policy by the Commerce and Industry Minister about exports, let us hope that they will not only remain stationary but they will be augmented.

After many years of stresses and strains, of bad relations with our neighbour Pakistan, it is in this year that some good and remarkable achievements in the improvement of the relations between the two neighbourly countries have come about. I am referring to the financial settlement which has almost been completed. Then, there is also the sttlement of the boundary dispute which had been hanging for long, and it is a matter of gratification for us as also for our neighbour that two main points of difference have now been smoothened.

Again, the solution of the canal water dispute which had been creating bad blood between the two countries has now very nearly reached solution. Let us hope that the two remaining outstanding questions, namely, the settlement of the evacuee property question and of the Kashmir question will be settled by the same methods of negotiations and of goodwill.

Again, in the international world, our contribution towards the establishment of peace, the lowering of tension, and the stoppage of the nuclear tests has been quite a remarkable one. We are not a great Power, nor do we have any big army but we have a tradition, a culture, and a history, which have given us some position, some moral and ethical position in the politics of the world. We have made our contribution on the basis of what the Father of the Nation, Bapu, has left for us as inheritance. And, therefore, both President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev, who do not see eye to eye on many matters agree that India's contribution in this vital field of international politics is by no means small.

Reference has been made to our unfortunate dispute with China. That occupies the mind of the whole country. It is the most important matter before every Indian citizen. It is also an important matter for the world. The Government of India's policy has been defined in very unequivocal terms. It is built on two pillars, namely, of negotiation and of determination not to yield an inch of land that is ours or an iota of interest that is ours. The President has defined it in the following words.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): How many miles go to make an inch?

Shri A. P. Jain: I thing my hon. friend knows enough of mathematics. If he does not, then he can go back to school.

Shri Vajpayee: I want that my hon. friend should define how many miles go to make an inch.

Shri A. P. Jain: The President has said in his Address:

> "My Government have made it clear, beyond doubt, that they seek a peaceful approach in the settlement of outstanding matters."

That is the first pillar. Then, he goes on to say:

> "They have also stated and reiterated, equally clearly, that they will not accept the course, or the results of unilateral action or decisions taken by China.".

That is the second pillar.

The hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee was greately offended at the use of the phrase 'breach of faith'. We and China had both signed an agreement on the basis of *Panchsheel*. One of the fundamental principles of *Panchsheel* is that each of the parties to the agreement will not encroach upon the territory of the other. That is what is meant by respect to territorial integrity. Is it keeping faith in *Panchsheel* and in the agreement, that China should have occupied territory which clearly belongs to India?

Have we made an offer of that territory to them? If that is not a breach of faith, what else is going to be a breach of faith? What is the definition of the phrase 'breach of faith' in the Communist dictionary? We have to know and we have to learn.

There is another section of people here who want to create a war psychosis. They say, 'Start a war with China'. I submit in all humility that you have the choice to start a war, but you have no choice to stop a war. Once you start a war, it will be out of your hands. And in this modern world, should we forget what

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are the consequences of a war, not a war between us and China, but a war between India and China which has the potentiality of developing into a world war? It may not remain a localised war. Neither we nor the Chinese possess nuclear weapons. But even an isolated war between India and China will be a terrible thing, because India and China are the two major countries of the world with big populations and some war potential. But no one can say—rather it is very unlikely—that this war will remain a localised war.

In the world today, there is an atmosphere for peace. The big nations of the world have decided to meet in a Summit Conference. Now, what would happen if a war starts here: the atmosphere is spoiled.

Some hon. Members have criticised Government's policy of non-alignment. Let us see what it means in terms of practical politics today. There are two major Powers, the USA and the USSR. The other Powers do not matter so much. They have some military potential and they may join one side or the other. But when we talk of alignment, particularly in the context of Indian politics, we have only these two countries in mind. What happens now? There is not much possibility that the USSR will ever enter into a defensive or military pact with us against China. I will personally rule it out altogether. The only alternative left is that we enter into some sort of a military pact or defensive pact with the USA. What would be the immediate reaction to it? When we enter into a pact with the USA, the USSR is not going to leave China alone. There will be a counter-pact between the USSR and China. The world is again divided. In the age of nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles, what would be going to be the consequences of such a war? Should we hurry up, should we jump into the cauldron, should we be a party to the starting of such a terrible chain of events? I would submit that those who want to see the country driven into that terrible eventuality are not friends of the nation.

Having dealt with some of these matters, I come to a few things on which I may have to make observations which may perhaps not be to the liking of some. I am not going to talk about agriculture, because the outline of agriculture in the Third Plan is being formulated. The Prime Minister has informed us that in the month of April or May, the outline of the Plan will be placed before the House and then if need arises, I may avail of the opportunity to make observations. But I have another thing in mind, about which some hon. friends have also spoken, that is, the Community Development. No one need cite any foreign expert or foreign visitor to say that the Community Development Ministry has failed to achieve its object.

An Hon. Member: See Nilokheri.

Shri A. P. Jain: Only this morning, the Minister of Community Development stated in answer to a question that he is having enough of difficulties in the rural areas, what to talk of starting it in the urban areas. A very honest statement. When I make these observations. I do not want to criticise, especially because the Minister of Community Development is an old colleague of mine. I have worked with him more than with any other person perhaps either on this side or on that side. I hold him in the high regard. Now, he is a gentleman who is absolutely devoted to his work. He has a vision; he has a passion to do the work. I know tha when he was building Nilokheri, he had hardly a place to live in. He used to live in a tent. He was not a paid man at that time; he was only an honorary worker. I remember with what passion and devotion he worked. Therefore, if I have to make some observations, I do not make them in a critical spirit, but I want to offer some constructive suggestions.

My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, said that the Prime Minister and the Government should give some thought to the community development scheme and when the President speaks next year, he should be in a position to make a definite statement that such and such things have been done. My own idea is that the whole organisation of community development is ill-conceived. It is not going to give you results.

An Hon. Member: Yes, yes (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Member.

Shri Tyagi: Why does he say 'Yes, yes'?

Shri A. P. Jain: I utter these words with full sense of responsibility because since I resigned from Ministership, I have devoted all my 24 hours to community development work.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about chairmanship of the Police Commission?

Shri A. P. Jain: I can also retort. The hon. Member had better listen in patience.

Shri Tyagi: If something is said to their convenience, they say 'Yes, yes'.

Shri A. P. Jain: The present organisation of community development is that a block consists of about 100 villages, sometimes it may be 75, sometimes 80 villages. This block is divided into circles and each of these circles is under a village level worker. There are 10 villages in a circle and there is one village level worker. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee gave considerable thought to this matter and it thought that the size of a circle was too big and one man could not do justice to it. But for want of personnel and finances, it did not recommend that the circle should be made smaller.

Now, what are the things which this man is expected to do? He must be a bit of an engineer because he has to advise on laying roads and constructing buildings. He must be a bit of an educationist because he has to deal with primary education. He must be a bit of a doctor because he has to deal with health and sanitation. He must be an agronomist, he must be a soil chemist, he must be a soil engineer; he must be a man who knows co-operation, and what not. He must know everything. He has to be a multi-purpose man. Some of these village level workers are really good. The one with whom I have to deal is a really good man, an honest man who does his best. But the burden that has been laid on him is so heavy that no single man can discharge those responsibilities.

Therefore, this multi-purpose approach in community development has been a wrong approach. In my opinion, it must be a functional approach, that is to say, specialists must be in charge of definite subjects.

Much has been talked about plant protection. I have a little experience of it. I had raised some crop. It suffered from a disease known as aphis. My man took about 3 days to find out the Plant Protection Officer because in the whole district there are only two men. How can I blame him if he is not available for three days? He came and gave a treatment of nictine and soap. That failed. The aphis attack went on. Incidentally, the Tata-Fison's representative happened to come to that part of the country. We have some little reputation. He came to see us. We told him of aphis and he gave basudine treatment. That also failed. We have done precious little both in our research institutes and agricultural institutes to find out correct treatment. But, there was

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one difference. Plant Protection Officer came and gave a treatment, he forgot all about it. But the Tata-Fison people wrote to me and asked what was the result of the treatment and whether they could do anything more. That is the kind of thing that is necessary.

Much emphasis is laid on plant protection. Here is a farmer in the fields. He has put in the seed; he has put in the water; he has put in his labour and the crop is about to be ready for his use. But, instead of the crop coming to the farmer's store, it is destroyed either by the pests or is eaten away by the insects. If I had my choice I would lay the first emphasis on plant protection, in all its various aspects. We should have a plant protection man at the Block headquarters. If enough men are not available, there should be one man for more than one Block.

Again, we get instructions from the Director of Agriculture that they have found that 50 lbs. of ammonium sulphate and 50 lbs. of superphosphate give very good results for wheat. That was a tip, a dictum or a sort of a blank order call what you may, forgetting that soils are different. There are different textures; there are different deficiencies and different doses of fertilizers are needed. But, we got a blank order. The village level worker and the Community Development people went from place to place saying, 'use this mixture'. I asked them: 'How can we prescribe the same doze for every soil, clayey soil, sandy soil, dumat soil?'.

Every Community Development Block must have a soil analyst, a soil chemist who can analyse soils and prescribe different kinds of mixtures. (*Interruption*).

Sir, if you are in a hurry I can stop. But, there is only one point (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is better to be wise at some stage rather than never, like some hon. Members.

Now, what I was emphasising was that in the Community Development Blocks there should be subject-wise approach; there should be specialists for each subject at the Block headquarters. Unless we do it, I am afraid that this experiment of community development which has failed in its objective so far to a large extent—I do not say that all the Community Development Blocks have failed, but, by and large, they have not been a success if we take the country as a whole—would not be successful. We have to change our approach. If we cannot cover the whole country in 5 years' let us cover it in 10 years' time but we should cover it in a steady and thorough manner so that we may effectively achieve results.

I will touch upon one more subject. The President has referred to the administrative machinery in paragraphs 58 and 59 of the Address. I am glad that some reference has been made; but that reference is a little too vague. I think the services in India have done fairly well. They might not have given you all what the nation wanted; but they cannot be blamed for having been inefficient.

I remember the time of the Partition when practically every officer who counted for anything, Englishmen, retired. Most of the Muslims in the higher services went over to Pakistan with the result that our services were left with big dents, gaps and vacuum. I must use this opportunity for paying a tribute to the memory of Sardar Patel who, in his imagination, found that without filling these gaps and dents the nation will not be able to carry on the functions of administration. He appointed a special Board which made an *ad hoc* recruitment for the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. But for that very wise step, even in general administration their would have been great difficulties.

Some actions have been taken recently. I congratulate the Government on the creation of the scientific and managerial services. But, I must say that so far as administration is concerned, as much attention has not been given to it as it deserves. And, I want to make a definite suggestion that in the Third Five Year Plan there must be a definite provision for toning up the administration.

Here, incidentally, I may refer to a particular matter. We have all been talking of agriculture. Yesterday, speaking in Farmers' Forum, the Prime Minister said that the farmers must utilise the latest techniques and methods of husbandry. Good advice. But, what have we done to improve the agricultural administration? The House will remember that about 15 months ago, a very valuable report known as the Nalagarh Committee Report was submitted to Government. A conference of the Agricultural Ministers was called and they unanimously accepted it. But, it had some financial implications amounting to about Rs. 2 crores. (*Interruption*). Hon. Members think that if I could not do anything I should not talk about it.

Shri Braj Singh: No; you must.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Planning Commission might have been allergic to me and might not have accepted my proposal. But I want to know, if agriculture is the first thing for the Prime Minister and the President, for the Government and the country, for the party in power and the party in opposition, if they want to lay emhasis on agriculture, what is the explanation for this report knocking from pillar to post for the past 15 months. I have not been in office for six months. I may not have got it accepted. But why has it not been accepted since I went out of office; why has it not been implemented? It is only Rs. 2 croes for the year. In the Third Plan it can become part of the Plan. I am not blaming the Ministry of Food and Agriculture because I know it for a fact that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is very keen on implementing it. It has been going forward and backward between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

I want the Minister for Planning and the Minister for Finance to satisfy this House as to why this report has not been implemented up to now.

What are the Agricultural Services in the States? They are highly demoralised services whose pay is the lowest. Take the case of people who seek admission into agricultural colleges. In some cases, practically 90 to 95 per cent of them are third-class because better students find a career elsewhere. What did this committee say? Improve the lot of these wretched people, bring their pay and emoluments and status nearer to that of the other services. After all, the services are the skeleton-structure of the administrative body. Well, politicians may provide flesh and blood, but when the bones are weak, flesh and blood will not be of much help, blood will not flow. Therefore, if the administration has to function effectively, the services must not be demoralised. They must be respected. A person working in the agricultural department must be made equal in status to a person working in the high est administrative department. There is a State where agriculture is classified as a second class department. Its head of department occupies the status only of a DIG, Police. Is that the way to achieve results?

16 hrs.

I submit—not by way of criticism; I accept that I could not get these things done—in all humility, in all friendliness, that reports of this kind, valuable sugestions of this kind should not be held up because the Planning

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Commission is allergic towards a Minister.

An Hon. Member: Even now?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not know. I am talking about myself. What I say is that valuable reports like this should not be held up because a Minister's nose is bad or his face is dark.

An Hon. Member: Colour is the same even now. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Jain: I have made it clear before, and I am going to repeat it a thousand times that many beneficiary schemes have been sidetracked. If what I have said is correct, there must be an explanation and somebody must be called to book and he must be asked to explain why such an important report has been shelved, thrown in cold storage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I be allowed to ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has explained that already.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Member said that about 15 months back the Nalagarh Report was submitted. He also said that for the last six months he was not in office. May I know what was the fate of the report during the nine months he was in office?

Shri A. P. Jain: Because my nose was twisted and my face was dark....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has already told that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although the very distinguished speaker who preceded me tried in the beginning to wax eloquent over the impressive achievements of the Government, it is refreshing to observe that he ended with a critical note. I hope I would, therefore, not be misunderstood if I ask the hon. Members sitting opposite to consider calmly and in a non-partisan way whether the Address which the President was pleased to deliver the other day contains anything but a brief summary of the reports of the various Ministries that are going to be placed before us in the course of the next few weeks preceding the Budget Discussion. Or whether they contain an indication of the broad policy which we intend to follow in grappling with the difficulties that confront us in the critical days ahead both in the international sphere and in the national sphere.

As a matter of fact, from the Address it does not seem that there is any awareness in the mind of the Government of any crisis at all. On the whole the Government and the ruling party seem to be quite satisfied with the state of affairs inside the country and in their relations with the outer world, except perhaps, now, with China. So far as the food problem is concerned, we find that except for a passing reference to the failure of our food production to rise to the required extent and to the continuous dependence on the import of foodgrains from abroad, there does not seem to be an awareness of the fact that over large tracts of the country the current price of foodgrains has been inflated beyond the purchasing capacity of the common people and bears no conceivable relation to the scarcity or the shortage that is actually prevailing.

There seems to be no awareness of the fact that the price of other essential commodities for the common man, cloth, for example, has shot up beyond what could be considered as reasonable by any criteria. There seems to be no awareness of the fact that all the multifarious construction projects in the country, our big industrial projects, and other projects have not been able to make any dent as yet in the colossal problem of unemployment which has been one of the biggest challenges to our construction efforts all these years.

There also does not seem to be any awareness of the disillusionment and the sense of frustration, that is gradually overtaking the minds of the people. In the background of this all-round imperviousness to the hard realities of the national situation, I sometimes wonder whether our border dispute with China has not come almost as a godsend to the Government to be used as a cover to hide all their failures.

Take the question of our international relations. We have only to remind ourselves of the problems that yet remain to be solved. Our relations with Pakistan have perhaps improved a little, but for that, much of the thanks is due perhaps, if we do not shut our eyes to realities, to the dispute that we are now having with China. The Kashmir problem, the problem of Goa, the problem of the *de jure* transfer of the French possessions—all these remain unsolved. But fortunately for the Government, the attention of the whole nation is now diverted to the big question of our border dispute with China and they can afford to forget all those things.

I particularly refer to the question of Goa, which we seem to have almost forgotten. In spite of the fact that there have been large-scale releases of political prisoners and freedom-fighters who were in prison in Goa, there are still about 100 people inside the jails on various charges. I particularly refer to one gentleman, Mohan Lakshman Ranade, an Indian national who bravely took all the responsibility for the crimes charged against him and many of his co-workers and was sentenced to an imprisonment of 26 years. There are many others like him, one or two of them Indians and many of them Goan nationals. We do not know, as yet, what is going to happen to them. As for the more general question of the Goa problem, there is as yet no sign when we can find any solution for it.

So far as the question of *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry and other French possessions is concerned, our friend, Shri Mukerjee, has already referred to it. I would like to ask the Government, how is it that in spite of the fact the *de facto* transfer has taken place, for the purpose of seeking elementary justice in very simple cases, citizens of Pondicherry have to run to the Supreme Court of France? In one or two cases, the Supreme Court and other Courts of Appeal in France, have refused to hear the appeals from former French possessions on the ground that they have no jurisdiction. This is a very anomalous position and we do not know what the Government intends to do about it. It is not a very big question; it is not of the same order of importance as our dispute with China or our long-standing disputes over Kashmir with Pakistan. It is a very simple matter and it seems strange that Government does not find it possible to get that question resolved.

Coming to the internal situation in the country, I have to refer particularly to the alarming rise in prices that has taken place in respect of goods of common use with which the people are concerned. The wholesale price index stood on 23rd January at 119·2. It is nearly equal to the highest point that was ever reached by our price indices, which was in the middle of October last year. In the case of food, the index number, which stood at 104·7 during this time last year, has risen to 118·4. I am referring here to figures of wholesale prices which are available, and these are the Government Economic Adviser's indices. In the case of cereal prices there has been a similar rise. Cotton textiles, which stood at 110·6 has risen to 124·4.

Our hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, was pleased to refer to a speech by the Governor of the Reserve Bank when the said official spoke of the danger of tax evasion and things of that kind, he also referred to a more important matter and sounded a grim note of warning to the country as a whole about the danger of continuous rise in prices. Somehow or other, it has not yet attracted the same amount

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of attention which it should have, coming particularly from a distinguished official who is in charge of the country's banking system. This warning should have been heeded to earlier, but I do not see as yet any indication, either in the President's Address or in the other pronouncements made by the Government in recent times, any indication of any policy in regard to prices. We all shout about holding the price line, but, somehow or other, whether in regard to food prices, whether in regard to prices of consumer goods or goods manufactured in factories and industrial establishments, we do not seem to have any policy at all. We are following a policy of drift. Otherwise, a responsible official, placed in charge of the administration of the Reserve Bank of India, which is the hub of the economic system of the whole country, could not have helplessly come before an academic forum and warned the country of the danger inherent in this unchecked inflation and continuously rising prices. It seems that Shri Iengar somehow felt helpless that he could not persuade the Government to adopt a price policy and he felt it necessary to appeal to the country at large.

The economic position being what it is, I fail to understand how the Government can expect to enthuse the people with regard to the Third Plan, or with regard to the so-called defence measures that they say they have been adopting since the threat on our northern borders became a real thing.

Coming to the Threat on our northern borders and our dispute with China, I have to confess that I have been a little intrigued by reading the text of the letter which was sent by our Prime Minister to the Chinese Prime Minister on the 5th February, 1960, after listening to what he said in another place with regard to the present Indo-Chinese relations. He said in the other House last time that there was no scope for negotiations. It was on that basis that he refused to go to Rangoon on an invitation of the Chinese Premier. But, it seems—it is not a question of seeming only—he has actually invited the Chinese Prime Minister to come down to Delhi to begin talks although the pre-conditions which he had laid down had not been fulfilled. I am not against a negotiated settlement with China. I feel very strongly that this dispute must be settled and settled peacefully. But even then the Government must make its position very clear not only to the country at large but also to the world outside as to how they intend to find a solution for this problem. We know what is the Chinese position in regard to this dispute and what are their claims. We also know very clearly what is our position and our contention in regard the our northern frontiers. The only indication that I find from the President's Address about the intentions of the Government is that the Government will not accept the results of unilateral action or a decision taken by China. But may I ask as to what would be the bilateral arrangement, decision by bilateral agreement with regard to the border, which they would be prepared to accept. Otherwise what will happen is that the country's attention would be diverted to the constant exchange of correspondence between the two Premiers and the two Governments and at the same time forces inside the country who thrive on war psychosis would get strengthened. The hon. Prime Minister must make it clear that he is determined to find a solution for this question and what are his terms. Otherwise this constant exchange of letters and invitations would only mean that the problem remains unsolved and the forces inside the country—I particularly mean the forces of right wing, the forces of reaction both inside the ruling party and outside it—would take advantage of this situation and try to suppress every expression of popular movement and democratic movement in the country. Already we saw several months ago when there was an agitation over food in West Bengal that the President or the Vice-President of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, who is the man who really matters, came out with a statement that the food agitation was being sponsored by agents of China. Whenever there is any labour agitation, whenever there is any demand for increase in wages, whenever the workers want to resort to direct action for the enforcement of their legitimate rights, immediately this argument of the nation being in danger, of foreign aggression, is trotted out and the demands side-tracked. That is why I want that the Government must make their position absolutely clear in this respect, and should not keep the whole thing hanging fire. As it is, we are already confronted with a dangerous situation, and any prolongation of these things would cause infinite damage.

Coming back to the internal economic situation again, I cannot but refer to the serious food situation that has developed in West Bengal, just one month after the new harvest. We all know that Bengal and Orissa have been brought within a common zone so far as rice is concerned, but the formation of this common zone has led to an unprecedented rise in prices both in Orissa and West Bengal. It does not seem very clear who is to blame for this. The Orissa Government claim that they have despatched 40,000 tons of rice last month.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The habit of rice-eating is to be blamed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Quite so; it is really the habit of eating that is to be blamed.

Anyway, the Government of Bengal and the traders of Bengal who are concerned have said that they have only received 14,000 tons. Where is the difficulty? That must be found out. Otherwise, the tragedy that occurred last year would recur again. I hope that the Government would take speedy steps in that direction also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 149 amendments to the Motion on President's Address which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved. In order to save the time involved in reading out the numbers, I shall treat them all as moved, provided they are otherwise in order.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected amendments will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

There is one thing more that I might just refer to in this connection. There are certain amendments that have been moved in respect of railways and the working of the lines, as also the Pay Commission. We had a particular discussion on the Pay Commission which we concluded just now, and we are going to have a discussion on the Railway Budget separately. Therefore, though there is no hard and fast rule that I should disallow them, I am not disallowing them, still I would advise the Members not to refer in this debate to those amendments which pertain to railways or the Pay Commission, because they are separate subjects—one has been discussed recently, and the other we shall have opportunity to discuss.

Members may now move their amendments to the Motion on Address by the President subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that in the Address there is no mention about taking necessary and immediate steps to check the rise in the price of yarn and save the handloom weavers from unemployment". (1).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that there is no mention about the abnormal delay

[Shri Sampath]

in disbursing the handloom rebate amount to the various Handloom Cooperative Societies who are already suffering from long accumulated stocks". (2).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assurance about converting Tuticorin into a deep-sea harbour during the Third Five Year Plan". (3)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the injustice meted out by the Pay Commission's recommendations to the Central Government employees who are placed in the lower rung". (4)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the plight of the South Indians settled in Burma, Malaya and Singapore and the steps contemplated to protect their rights and interests in those countries." (5)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is silent over the condition of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes who have embraced Buddhism and because of the conversion have been deprived of the concessions and amenities they enjoyed before". (6)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Government in implementing the decisions of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference.". (7)

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Sir, I beg to move—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the price of sugarcane will be fixed at two rupees per maund as recommended by the Legislative Assembly of Bihar State recently". (10)

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, I beg to move—

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that no mention has been made about the readjustment of boundaries between the States of Orissa and Bihar for which the Orissa State Legislature have made unanimous representation to the Government of India." (15)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure to safeguard the interests of the linguistic minorities in Bihar." (16)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to check the alarming rise in prices of rice and paddy in Orissa and West Bengal after constituting the two States into one food-zone." (17)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that no mention has been made of the rise in prices of cloth which has very seriously affected the common man in the country." (18)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that no mention has been made of the declining real earnings of the workers in the country as a result of higher cost of living." (19)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of any proposal to go ahead with the work of starting service co-operatives and joint co-operative farming societies in the country." (20)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of any proposal to go ahead with the task of distributing land to the landless people in the country speedily." (21)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Geological Survey of India is not locating one of its branch units in Orissa permanently." (22)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the growing unemployment in the country." (23)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to resolve the difficult food situation in the country." (24)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to steps to be taken about the Pay Commission's Report on the basis of the organisations of the affected employees." (26)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to naming of Madras State as Tamilnad." (27)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to the need for prescribing the working hours and working conditions of the Road Transport workers." (28)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about failure to adopt Code of Discipline in the public sector although agreed to at the Tripartite Conference in 1958." (29)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about Government's commitment to adopting Tripartite decisions at Indian Labour Conference as in the case of minimum wages adopted in the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference." (30)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of taking effective steps for the implementation of labour policy and programmes as outlined in the Second Five Year Plan." (31)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to the mining disaster in Damua Colliery, Madhya Pradesh and the measures proposed to be taken to avoid such disasters." (32)

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference about the delay in the constitution of Wage Boards for Plantation, Chemical and Jute Industries." (33)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the absence of undertaking legislation to increase the rate of contribution to the Employees Provident Fund from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent." (34)

Shri Sampath: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure the State of Madras will be renamed as Tamizh Nadu." (35)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the plight of Ceylon Tamils and does not give any assurance that their interests will be safeguarded by the Government." (36)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assurance that Hindi will not be forced on the Non-Hindi speaking people without their consent." (37)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not promise a fair and square deal to the Southern States in the matter of allocation of funds at least in the succeeding Five Year Plans." (38)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for establishing a Nuclear Power Plant in the South before the end of the Third Plan period." (39)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention for establishing a Steel Plant in the South". (40)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address is silent about the immediate necessity of starting more Fertiliser Plants in the South." (41)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no assurance has been given about making the States of Tamil Nad and Andhra separate Food Zones as desired by the Governments of both the States." (42)

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria (Etawah): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to express concern on:

(1) the rise in the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities manufactured in factories *e.g.*, sugar, cloth, kerosene oil, cement which are new beyond the purchasing capacity of common man;

(2) the farmer not getting fair price for foodgrains and raw materials produced by him; and

(3) the existing disparity and lack of cohesion in the prices of agricultural and industrial products and need for stabilising the prices of the above mentioned commodities.". (47)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address has not referred to the abolition of caste system which is a hurdle in the country's progress." (48)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no assurance has been given that sixty per cent. of the posts in public services would be reserved for the backward classes." (49)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added; namely:

"but regret that there is no mention of the following proposals to make the country self-sufficient in regard to food,—

(a) abolition of land revenue on uneconomic land-holdings,

(b) equitable distribution of land,

(c) acquisition of land of persons who do not themselves cultivate with the help of machines or labourers for distribution to bonafide farmers,

(d) introduction of minor irrigation schemes, and

(e) reclamation of cultivable land in the country by organising land Army." (50)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to when the Indian territory occupied by Chinese would be recovered from them nor is there reference to a programme to defend India and its borders." (51)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address while mentioning the people's active co-operation in the work of economic development and national administrative activities referred to the example of Panchayat Raj in Andhra and Rajasthan, it failed to take cognizance of the fact that Panchayat Raj would remain unsuccessful unless powers were delegated to take part in the work of legislation, control on Government officials and employees and finances distributed at State, District and Village levels." (52)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the disregard shown towards the recommendations made in the report of Backward Classes Commission and the injustice done to the backward people by not bringing those recommendations in the House for discussion." (53)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the rising economic disparity and the unemployment problem in the country." (54)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not say anything about India's quitting the Commonwealth of Nations." (55)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention that Five Year Plans have failed." (56)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention of *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry and other former French possessions." (64)

[Shri Tangamani]

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention of extension of Indian Union judicial procedure to the former French possessions including Pondicherry pending *de jure* transfer." (65)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no steps have been taken to extend the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court over appeals from Pondicherry and other French possessions Courts." (66)

(iv) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address mentions only additional expenditure due to Pay Commission's Report but not the curtailment of existing facilities." (67)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no reference to increase in price of necessities like food, yarn." (68)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no reference to the steel plant to be set up in the South, namely Salem in Madras State." (69)

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not make a realistic appraisal of the deteriorating food situation in the country and of the failure of the Government to correct the imbalance in the economy due to rising food prices and prevailing food scarcity in various parts of the country including Orissa, by the creation of food-zones, in spite of this year's bumper crop." (96)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the integration of outlying Oriya tracts of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and particularly of Seraikella and Kharswan of Bihar in Orissa and thereby to redress the widespread discontent prevailing in Orissa." (97)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the growing disparity among various regions of the Union in regard to development under the Second Five Year Plan and does not give an indication that more attention will be paid in the Third Five Year Plan." (98)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not clearly state that the Government shall take the extreme step to drive away the Chinese intruders from our soil and restore positions of Aksaichin and NEFA areas occupied by Chinese forces, in case negotiations fail." (99)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not say emphatically that the Government will not concede any portion of India to China during any negotiation without first ascertaining the views of Parliament." (100)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address has not noted with concern the rising of communal forces in the country as an outcome of the Kerala mid-term election." (101)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not taken any note of the growing indiscipline among students in the country and has not mentioned the steps contemplated to be taken in this regard." (102)

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been mentioned in the Address about the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Legislative Councils and Rajya Sabha." (103)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government in teaching tribals in their mother tongue in schools." (104)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to disburse the stipend to Scheduled Caste and Tribes students regularly." (105)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in setting up multi-purpose tribal blocks and implementing them in accordance with the plan." (106)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in properly administering the Scheduled areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes therein." (107)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in proper execution of the irrigation projects." (108)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government in supplying the technical know-how, seeds, fertilizer and modern implements to farmers, to make the country self-sufficient in food." (109)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in solving the unemployment problem of the country." (110)

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in spite of admitting that 'incursions into parts of the territory of India, across our traditional and well-understood borders, by elements of Chinese forces' have taken place, which have resulted in the occupation by Chinese forces of about 10,000 square miles of Indian territory, and in the death of about a dozen Indian policemen, and the aggression still continues, the Address is full of complacency, and does not instil into the minds of the people the feeling that the country has been 'invaded', and does nothing to mobilise them on a war-footing for the defence of the country, nor asks them to increase their efforts in national

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

production on all fronts, nor calls upon the people to prepare themselves for sacrifices for the defence of the motherland, without which an invasion like this cannot be met." (114)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the reference in the Address with regard to the Third Five Year Plan does not seem to be inspired by the problems created by Chinese incursions into our territory, and by the urgency of meeting the challenge from China. The Address also does not call upon the people to rise to the occasion to face this challenge from China, to tighten their belts and to prepare for whatever sacrifices may be necessary for fulfilling a Third Five Year Plan involving an outlay of at least Rs. 25,000 crores, and to increase the tempo of development in this remaining last year of the Second Five Year Plan by increasing the stipulated outlay to at least three times". (115)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give a clarion call to the students and youths in the country to serve the nation at this juncture by disciplined and devoted study and NCC training in their Universities and colleges so that they may fulfil the ever-growing needs of trained personnel and manpower." (116)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not promise to launch in the present national crisis a relentless crusade against the racketeers and the black marketeers in cloth, sugar, foodgrains, paper and other essential commodities of life whose activities adversely affect production on the industrial and agricultural fronts." (117)

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no reference has been made about the abnormally high prices of rice in Manipur." (118)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made about the establishment of small and medium industries in Manipur for orderly economic progress and solving the growing unemployment problem of the Territory." (119)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention about the democratisation of the administration of the Union Territories where the local people have demanded replacement of the Territorial Council by an Assembly and a Council of Ministers." (120)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made for safeguarding of the interests of Manipuri Linguistic minorities in Assam." (121)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to express concern on:

(a) the abnormal rise in the prices of farm produce including the foodgrains and factory produce, *e.g.*, sugar, cloth, kerosene oil, cement which are now beyond the purchasing capacity of common man;

(b) the farmer not getting fair and equitable price for his farm produce including the foodgrains;

(c) the existing disparity and lack of cohesion in the prices of agricultural and industrial products and need for stabilising the prices of the above mentioned commodities." (134)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not referred to the abolition of caste system which is a hurdle in the country's progress." (135)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the following proposals to make the country self-sufficient in regard to food,—

(a) abolition of land revenue on uneconomic land holdings;

(b) equitable distribution of land;

(c) acquisition of land of persons who do not themselves cultivate with the help of machines or labourers for distribution to *bona fide* farmers;

(d) introduction of minor irrigation schemes; and

(e) reclamation of cultivable land in the country by organising land Army and making it over to landless peasants." (136)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any effective steps to recover Chinese occupied territory of our country and inadequate measures for the defence of our borders." (137)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while mentioning the people's active co-operation in the work of economic development and national administrative activities referred to the example of Panchayat Raj in Andhra and Rajasthan, it failed to take cognizance of the fact that Panchayat Raj would remain unsuccessful unless powers were delegated to take part in the work of legislation, control on Government officials and employees and finances distributed at State, District and Village levels." (138)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the rising economic disparity and the unemployment problem in the country." (139)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make reference to fixation of maximum and minimum incomes of individuals and elimination of vast difference." (140)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not say anything about India's quitting the Commonwealth of Nations." (141)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to instil confidence in the peasantry to increase production of agricultural products including the foodgrains." (142)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to evolve a formula by which the prices of foodgrains and other

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farm produce shall not rise more than an anna per seer between two harvests and that factory produce shall on no account be sold at more than 15 per cent. of the cost price of the factory." (143)

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to immediately introduce Indian languages as medium of instruction in Universities." (144)

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not tell the country that China has stationed about forty divisions of its army in the territory of Tibet, that it has connected all the Himalayan passes on its side with jeepable military roads with the mainland, and that strategic railways have been built to connect the mainland with important road centres, and that our country is in mortal danger." (145)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not tell the people that corruption in any shape or form and in every sphere of life, even amongst people occupying the highest positions in public life, and particularly among Government servants in the course of their duties in the prosecution and fulfilment of the Five Year Plans, and amongst industrialists, businessmen and other people in the evasion of Government taxes and the performance of other public duties, shall be most severely punished, and legislation shall be introduced in Parliament to that effect forthwith." (146)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not promise that henceforth the portfolio of education in the Central Cabinet shall be entrusted to a full-fledged Cabinet Minister, whose learning, and heroship and sacrifices in the struggle for national freedom shall inspire the students and the youths of the country to disciplined and devoted study, and sacrifice in the service of the Nation, who shall strain every effort to fulfil the directive principle of the Constitution to provide compulsory education for every child up to the 14th year of age in the country at least by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, and who shall forthwith reorganise the present University Grants Commission." (147)

Shri A. V. Ghare (Jalna): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government in not taking cognizance of the growing inefficiency and corruption in the services the need for setting up adequate machinery to curb this evil." (148)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address gives no indication, that the Government will discourage the tours of Central Ministers during elections which adversely influence the voters in their exercise of free franchise." (149)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that there is no mention in the Address for constituting Statutory Development Boards for backward areas of the country and especially for Marathwada region of the Bombay State." (150)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address gives no indication that the ruling party will associate, in adequate measure, Members of the Opposition parties, in Development Boards with a view to get greater association for nation-building activities of all sections of society." (151)

Shri Asoka Mehta: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and express the hope that no meeting between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of China will be agreed to until the pre-conditions already laid down by the Government of India, including the vacating of the territories occupied by the Chinese and recognition by them of the McMahon Line, have been complied with." (155)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take effective steps for the removal of English as official language of India and further fails to ensure better development of Indian languages." (156)

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that nothing has been mentioned in the Address about recognition in all the States of Tribes which are recognised as Scheduled Tribes in any one State." (157)

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government has failed to proceed with the prospecting and discovery of oil in Manipur in spite of the fact that symptoms of the existence of large deposits of oil have been noted by the experts of the Geological Survey of India and other independent experts." (158)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the solution of the increasing unemployment problem of Manipur." (159)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to put down with a firm hand the Naga rebellion in the eastern frontier of India or to bring about a political settlement in the N.H.T.A. with the hostile Nagas who have created a sense of insecurity and unsettled conditions among the loyal and peaceful citizens living there." (160)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the demand for a democratic Assembly for N.H.T.A." (161)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note the failure of the Government to bring forward in Parliament a piece of legislation on the working conditions of motor transport workers in India." (162)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference for inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as one of the regional languages and for introduction of Manipuri as a medium of instruction and examination upto the Higher Secondary stage in Manipur." (163)

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(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the establishment of a Technical College and a Medical College in Manipur." (164).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference has been made about the growing discontent among the Manipur public regarding the manning of the posts of heads of departments of the Manipur Administration by outsiders only." (165)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the delay in the implementation of the Land Reform Measures and the failure in the organisation of cooperative farms for increased production and economy in agriculture." (166).

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference about the failure to impose ceilings on incomes in conformity with the Government's policy of socialistic pattern of society." (167)

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference has been made about revision of pay-scales of Government employees in Manipur in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission." (168).

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the growing lawlessness and unrest in the hills of Manipur and steps taken in the matter." (169).

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the restoration of democratic and responsible form of Government in Manipur and maintenance of the integrity of Manipur." (170).

(xiv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to positive and concrete policy of the Government with regard to ensuring of the security and defence of the Himalayan frontiers by allowing the different tribes and regions of those borders full democratic and popular governments and enlisting the willing cooperation of the people of these regions." (171).

Shri S. L. Saksena: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not promise to fix a minimum wage of at least Rs. 125/- in accordance with the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference." (181).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the minimum price of sugarcane has not been raised to Rs. 2/- per maund to increase the production of sugar in the country." (182).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make a reference to the replacement of the present Banaras Hindu University Amendment Act, 1958, in order to improve the conditions in the University." (183)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address does not promise a thorough purge of corruption in every department of the body-politic by stern measures." (184).

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I beg to move—

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address fails to lay down categorically that an essential precondition for negotiations with China is its withdrawal from occupied Indian territory." (187).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address gives no indication of any Government plan to avail of the advent of spring to eject the Chinese aggressors from Indian territory." (188).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that no realisation is evident in the Address of the growing dissatisfaction felt amongst the people of Israel because of the Government's refusal to establish diplomatic relations with that country." (189).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that by omitting even to mention Goa, the Address has endeavoured to gloss over the failure of Government's policy to secure the liberation of Goa and other Portuguese enclaves." (190).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address fails to refer to the sharp spurt in recent months in prices of essential commodities and the resultant misery the lower and middle classes have had to bear." (191).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the references to the Pay Commission recommendations contained in the Address fail to take note of the deep dissatisfaction felt amongst Government employees owing to the total inadequacy of the recommendations and chiefly because of the retrograde nature of some of them." (192).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the reference in the Address to the proposed Bill for the reorganisation of Bombay State does not take note of the dissatisfaction felt amongst the people residing on the Mysore-Bombay State borders because of the failure of the Government to set up a suitable machinery to resolve the boundary disputes." (193).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address fails to take note of the rising unemployment both in the rural and urban sectors." (194).

Shri Goray: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that there is no mention of the appreciation by the Government of the urgent necessity of bringing cultivable waste land under plough and the maximum utilization of irrigation facilities so as to augment the agricultural production and ensure rapid development of the economy." (201).

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address fails to mention that an impartial independent high-powered tribunal would be appointed to enquire into the allegations of corruption made against top-ranking persons in the country." (207).

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address has not referred to working of the scheme of workers' participation in the industry and for including such categories as P. & T. and L. I. C. in the public sector which are mature for such scheme." (209).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address has not referred to the plight of the handloom weavers, particularly of Madras State, in the export of goods like 'Bleeding Madras', in the lack of supply of art silk yarn, in the increase of yarn price, in the non-payment of rebate due to them, etc." (210).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address has not mentioned about the plight of Indian nationals and persons of Indian descent settled in Ceylon and need for early negotiations with the Government of Ceylon". (211).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address has failed to refer to students' unrest in various Universities and repression resorted to and to devise ways and means of minimising the causes for the same". (212).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that there is no mention of the progress made on the recommendations of the Land Reform Panel of the Planning Commission in the fulfilment of the the Second Plan". (213).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address has not taken note of the rise in foodgrain prices in West Bengal and Orissa after the introduction of a composite food zone which needs to be revised making Orissa a separate zone for procuring foodgrains through the State Trading." (215)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that there is no mention about developing Paradip in Orissa as a major port." (216).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address does not mention about the progress made so far in regard to land reforms particularly ceiling on lands all over the country and steps taken to complete land reforms within a fixed period of time. (217).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address fails to mention the almost unanimous desire of the people of India to take concrete measures to re-occupy our territory forcibly taken possession by the Chinese Government and to state categorically that no meetings be-

tween the two Prime Ministers on the question of border can take place unless our territory is vacated by the Chinese". (218).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to state as to what steps Government propose to take for development of northern border areas and also to check anti-Indian and pro-Chinese activities carried on by interested parties". (219).

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the corruption prevalent in the country and suggest any remedy to check it". (220).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the demand of the people that a high powered Commission should be appointed to enquire into charges of corruption among persons in high places". (221).

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no indication of the Government plan regarding liberation of Goa". (224).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not lay stress for intensive drive to allot lands to the landless people." (225).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to note the rising prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities." (226).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address gives no indication of any proposal to appoint a high-powered tribunal for enquiring into charges of corruption made against persons in high position and authority in the country as suggested by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, the ex-Finance Minister of the Central Government." (229).

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and expresses the hope that the Panchayat Raj being inaugurated in certain States as referred to in the Address will not be utilized for the further extension of Governmental authority over, and regulation of, the social and economic life of the rural people." (230).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the steps to be taken to eradicate corruption, nepotism and favouritism." (232)

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the difficulties that the people of the Union Territory of Tripura have been facing since its integration with India nor does it indicate any positive steps to be taken to ameliorate this difficulty by connecting

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Tripura by rail links from its Subroom town to Dharmanagar town *via* Agartala, the Capital town of Tripura." (233).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government have failed to note the growing unemployment problems among the educated youth as well as among the toiling section of the people in Tripura and to indicate any concrete steps for the solution of the problem." (234).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the difficulties of the displaced persons and the newly settled tribal Jhumias of Tripura in carrying out their Agricultural production due to their settlement in Tilla lands (high-land)". (235).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for the solution of the problem of the displaced persons from East Pakistan." (236).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note the acute shortage of food-stuff in the tribal areas of Tripura due to the total destruction of jhum crops last year by rats nor does it indicate any positive steps to save the lives of the famine-affected people of Tripura." (237).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the establishment of a medium size industry in the Union Territory of Tripura". (238).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for the distribution of Khas land among the landless peasants of Tripura". (239).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for the replacement of the Chief Commissioner's rule by a responsible government, constituted by the elected members on the basis of adult suffrage in Tripura." (240).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: So far as the amendments relating to the Report of the Pay Commission are concerned, I may draw your attention to the fact that the motion on which the Pay Commission's Report was discussed was not a substantive motion, and, therefore, we could not move any amendments to that and ask for a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have discussed it so thoroughly that we need not refer to them and waste the time of the House any further. They will remain as having been moved, and certainly, if anyone of them is pressed, I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I am very thankful to the Deputy-Speaker for having kindly allowed me so early to speak on this important subject. I first want to read out the substance of my amendments.

First of all, there is no reference in the President's Address against the pomp and show indulged in by our Government. I withdraw the harsh words which I used in the very beginning of the first session, that a four-anna cap is sitting under the canopy of a Rs. 2,000-umbrella. I withdraw that. But I beg to say....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By saying it again, the hon. Member withdraws it?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: But I beg to say that it is very unfortunate that our Government are indulging in pomp and show and in dancing and in music and all that kind of wasteful acts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member attend all those functions and see them with his own eyes?

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): He enjoys them.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: When people are hungry and when the workers of the Electricity Department and the work-houses who have their small little huts have not got any light in their houses, we see that millions of lights are used in Delhi all over the place. That is very unfortunate, and that fact is not mentioned in the Address by the honourable President.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): My hon. friend wants darkness all round?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My second amendment seeks to point out that there is no mention in the Address about complete employment of all the people in the nation. We hear a great deal about the Government servants, we hear a great deal that people should have more salaries, but we do not see that in our country there are millions of people who have no livelihood and who have no employment. I think Government should adopt this principle namely that in our country not a single person will remain without work and without bread. That can be realised if we accept the principle that every village should be a joint family and every town should be a joint family, and that there should be respect for elders, love for children, giving them good education and healthy and strong working for the community.

I now come to my third amendment. I regret to find that the honourable President spoke in a way about China which would create more international friction. The only remedy is World Federation: I beg to say that our honourable benevolent national Government exaggerated a great deal this China affair, and I must congratulate them that they got three great benefits out of this exaggeration. One is that the people began to say, let us make our Government's position strong. Secondly, they also defeated the communists in the country. Thirdly, they succeeded in winning over the sympathy of the U.S.A., so much so that President Eisenhower spent only two days in Pakistan but stayed in our country for four days and a half.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Ours is a big country.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: That is a very great success for our Government.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): Did the hon. Member meet him?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My fourth amendment is that the elections in Kerala created trouble in our society. I cannot congratulate our Congress on winning these elections. They have created more trouble. People are divided. Factions are created. The principle should be: all should work for all to make all happy. Friction in the nation should be eliminated. We should adopt this principle. Any thought which divides us is bad and every thought which unites us is good.

They speak a great deal of corruption. But I beg to say that it is not the fault of the Government that there is corruption. The fault lies with the people. If there is any fault with the Government in this matter, it is that they are not trying to teach morality to our people. There should be one Ministry for teaching morality. If it is not possible to create a Moral

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

Ministry, at least the Home Ministry should have a department to teach people morality.

Shri M. P. Mishra: There should be a Minister in charge of Morality!

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Some friends speak of raising the price of cane and the like. I beg to say that we should insist that labour will have half jurisdiction in all the factories. Labour will have half the benefits of the factories. That is, they should be made half partners in all the factories including sugar mills.

Some friends sometimes speak of Universities and say that they are not running well and so on. I beg to say that there should be reorganisation of the Universities in such a way that the representatives of the students and the representatives of the guardians of the students should cooperate with the managements of all the Universities.

They also speak about Goa. I have often said—and I repeat—that it is a very small, little, matter. We can very easily settle it with a treaty with Portugal. We can open up vast lands of Portugal in Africa and we can have a treaty to the effect that our people can go there and colonise. That will help Portugal and it will help us also.

In this connection, I can also suggest that we can have a treaty for intermarriage between Indians and Portuguese on a very large scale. That will also help us; it will help the Portuguese too.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon Member do some pioneering work in this respect?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: As regards Pakistan, I am very glad that Marshal Ayub Khan has come to believe in my opinion. He suggests: let us have common defence. I have been speaking about it for the last three years. I believe at this moment our Prime Minister is failing in his duty in this connection. If he would extend his hand and grasp the hand extended by Marshal Ayub Khan, I think so far as Pakistan is concerned, our problems will end.

Of course, I say, we shall have *Aryan*—from Iran to Assam, from the Himalayas to Ceylon—and then there will be no question of Pakistan at all. We shall have local liberty, but all unity in federation. *Aryan* will be a district of the province of Asia, and Asia will be a province of World Federated State.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Now, there is Mars and Moon also.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our friends also speak of over-population. Here again, I beg to say that the best solution will be for our people to be allowed to go to Brazil and all the vacant lands of the South Sea and Africa. That can be arranged. I know from my own experience. Japan was sending missions to Brazil and the Brazilian Government agreed to the principle. In fact, thousands and hundreds of thousands of Japanese went and colonised there. I believe that this can very easily be settled if I am given a free hand in the matter (*Interruptions*).

I also beg to say that Government is very much interfering with the people. People do not feel that they have got swaraj Police have got swaraj; high officials have got swaraj; the great leaders of the Congress have got swaraj; but the people have not got swaraj yet.

I believe that every village should be turned into a self-governing unit; every town should be turned into a self-governing unit. Our friends here may like it or not, but I beg to suggest that as castes are there, we should organise all the castes from the Brahmin to the Bhangi and from Syed to Mehtar and their leaders should form the village government and the town Government. If you do not like caste, I do not mind: but what to do? Take, for example, the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If he is a Pandit we know he is a brahmin, if he is Jawaharlal, we know he is a Hindu; and if he is a Nehru we know he is a Kashmiri. So, in our names there are province, religion and also caste. What to do? Supposing you do not like castes, let us have occupations. All the occupations should be organised and their leaders should form the village governments and town governments.

We speak of the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan; we may speak later on of the Fifth Plan also. But the most important point is this: We should give the people complete swaraj; and let them make the Plans for themselves. We should not interfere with the people. Of course, as regards big factories and canals they are very good ideas and I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for suggesting that we should have big industries.

But, I beg to say one thing. We shall have big industries and big canals; Pakistan will also have big canals and industries. China has big canals and big industries also. If we shall fight one day, we shall destroy Lahore and they will destroy Delhi; we shall bomb Shanghai and they will bomb Calcutta. What is the fun of it? We build and build and then destroy everything.

I saw how France and Germany made great progress. I saw also China and Japan. They had made great progress but when war came all was destroyed. Having had that experience I beg to suggest that we should always insist on world unity and world government (*Interruption*).

Sir, I only want to touch upon a few more points before I finish. I say that the people should always realise that whatever they believe in is nothing but what has been filled in their minds from their childhood. If someone says that he is a Hindu, he is a Hindu because he has been brought up in a Hindu home. If someone says that he is a Muslim, he is a Muslim because he has been brought up in a Muslim home. If someone says that he is a Sikh, he is a Sikh because he has been brought up in a Sikh home. This fact should be realised. If a man is born in Bengal, he will speak Bengali. If a man is born in the Punjab, he will speak Punjabi.

What I want to say is, it is very important that our Government should have laboratories to find out the origin of all thoughts, find out how these thoughts develop, how these thoughts capture our minds and how these thoughts sometimes drive men as you pull an ass with a rope. It is very unfortunate that we do not know this.

Another thing is, there is the blood current; that is to say, blood current coming from parents and parents. Blood current sometimes make people very stubborn, sometimes they get easily agitated, and this is all the fault of blood. I lectured about this in the United States also. This fact should be realised as to how blood currents effect society, how thought currents effect society. Hinduism is some thought, Islam is some other thought. Congress is some thought, Communism is some other thought PSP is some thought and SP is some other thought. These are all thoughts and our people are fighting for those thoughts. If our benevolent Government will take into consideration these facts, I hope we shall be able to do away with all friction.

In the end, Sir, I only want to say this. I believe in this great principle that all should work for all to make all happy. One should always examine one's thoughts every morning and evening or pray according to my Religion of Love. One must find out what thoughts make one fight. If some thoughts make one fight, one must eliminate those thoughts.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the President moved by Shri Viswanatha Reddy.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

The one issue that has agitated our minds recently is the aggression on our borders by the Chinese. Only recently the relation between Pakistan and India has improved, but our relationship with China who was a partner in the *Panchsheel* has so much deteriorated that it tantamounts to violation of our territorial integrity.

Sir, Shri Mukerjee has taken objection to the expression "breach of faith" in the President's Address. Shri Asoka Mehta very aptly has stated that it is a calculated under-statement. I will not quarrel with the words and expressions, but I am concerned with the grim fact that China has violated our borders and, therefore, it is our sacred duty to remove that aggression as soon as possible.

The difficulty in our way is that we are believers in the policy of peace, not only with our neighbours but with the whole world and, therefore, a sort of apprehension has stood in our way of removing the aggressors from our borders. Longju is still in the Chinese occupation. They have built roads in Ladakh area and they have constructed air bases there. And, therefore, we have to make our minds clear as to when we are going to remove those aggressions. It is true that the diplomatic negotiations should be allowed to continue, but the question arises as to how long we will allow these negotiations to continue, while the Prime Minister has stated over and over again that there is no basis for negotiation with China unless and until the pre-conditions are satisfied.

So far as the defence of our borders is concerned, I should like to make a few humble suggestions. The Prime Minister said in this House that the Indo-Tibetan region is so difficult to approach from our side of the border as the slopes of the Himalayas are so steep that we cannot reach our frontier posts very easily. Therefore, the question arises that we must develop transport and communications to the border posts as quickly as possible.

So far as the defence of the North-East Frontier area is concerned, comprising Assam, NEFA, Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, Manipur and Tripura, it is connected with the rest of India only by a small corridor of 40 miles. Therefore, unless we have got an adequate defence arrangement inside that region, it would be very difficult to rush help and to reinforce our frontier guards along the long borders which encircle this entire region.

In this connection, I would also venture to submit that the air bases should be constructed quickly at Tejpur, Gauhati, Jorhat and Dibrugarh so that from there we could rush not only military supplies but the supply of essential commodities for the border people and also for our armed forces there.

I would also venture to suggest that in the matter of our defence, at present and also for the future, we should introduce as soon as possible compulsory military training through National Cadet Corps in higher classes in Secondary schools and in all classes in colleges and universities. So also, I would suggest that the Territorial Army course should be made compulsory to all others who are not students, between the age-group of 20 and 30 years. That will give us a sufficiently dependable trained personnel in the case of an emergency to defend our borders.

The next question that is uppermost in my mind and also in the minds of the hon. Members of this House and of the people of this country the food problem. We have discussed this matter for ten years and more, but the pity is that we have not yet been able to solve this problem. It is true that during the year 1958-59 the production has been very good. It was to the tune of 73.5 million tons. But the question that we have to face today is that by the end of the third Plan we have to produce 110 million tons in order to feed the population which we will have by that time. Therefore, in simple arithmetic, it is this: we have to increase our production of foodgrains by 36.5 million tons during the course of the third Five Year Plan. So, we have to see that in the coming third Five Year Plan which is in the process of being framed, we make adequate provision to overcome the obstacles that have stood in the way in this matter so long.

In this connection, I beg to point out that we thought of solving our food problem in the first Five Year Plan itself. We could not do that. Then, we thought we could solve it in the Second Plan. We find today that we have not been able to do it. Therefore, I am doubtful whether we are going to solve this problem by the end of the Third Five Year. This is a vital problem which I have placed before this House before also. We must not be in any way miserly in solving this problem. As I said before, it is a shame to depend on foreign countries for a vital item like food. We must fight this on a war-footing. We must take stock of the handicaps before our agriculturists and remove them. In this connection, I venture to suggest that while I do not minimise the importance of increase in per-acre yield by introduction of scientific methods of agriculture, using fertilisers, manures, improved seeds, improved implements, and so on, I believe if we can relieve our agriculturists from the vagaries of nature and dependence on monsoon, we will have solved the food problem to a considerable extent.

The colossal losses due to excessive or inadequate rainfall, floods and droughts will show that if we can prevent them, we will have enough food to feed our population for the next five years even without adopting scientific methods. I am not minimising the importance of increase in per-acre yield, I believe if these rudimentary obstacles of our agriculturists caused by floods, droughts, excessive rains, waterlogging, etc. are removed, our agriculturists will go ahead with the food production, as they have been going ahead whenever there is favourable monsoon. If you look into the history of food production in the country, you will find that whenever there is good monsoon, there is increased production, and whenever there are natural calamities like floods and drought, food production depletes, in spite of the fact that fertilisers and other improved methods are being used. So, I submit that we must solve this problem of excessive and inadequate supply of irrigation water for our agriculturists.

17 hrs.

An important question arises about decentralisation of power and administration and also formation of co-operatives. We have talked about this over and over again, but to my mind, the progress made has been very slow. So far, Panchayat Raj has been introduced only in two States, namely, in Andhra and Rajasthan. In my State of Assam, they have started the work, although the Village Panchayats are yet to be formed. In other States, we do not know how much progress has been made in this connection. Unless we form this base of panchayats and co-operative societies the very fundamental agencies which even the Community Development organisation has been emphasising that unless the co-operative village panchayats and village schools are made the vanguards and spearheads of the organisation, in spite of the Community Development projects, we are not going to rouse the people and without peoples' co-operation we are not going to increase the agricultural production. That is the problem before us. Therefore, my submission is that we should all put our heads together. We should launch an all-out national campaign to create the necessary climate all over the country. Let us take even one year in this campaign, in a persistent and continuous process whereby governmental and non-official agencies will devote themselves to create a climate

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

so that our people can extend their co-operation in this gigantic task of solving the food problem and also creating the base for our industrial development, namely, having increased production of raw materials for our industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding in a few minutes.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki; I will take a few more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might continue his speech tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 16, 1960|*Magha* 27, 1881 (*Saka*).

[*Monday, February* 15, 1960/*Magha* 26, 1881 (*Saka*)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 863—99

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
120.	Damage to railway track on N.E.F. Railway	863—66
121.	Licence fee on cheap radio sets	867—69
122.	Acceptance of defective sleepers	869—80
123.	Gandak Project	880—83
124.	Community Development Programme in Delhi	883—85
126.	Robbery in train near Garhi Manikpur	885—87
127.	Pilot projects for food production	887–88
128.	Transfer of Hirakud Project to Orissa Government	889—91
129.	Floods in lower Damodar Valley	891–92
130.	Pochampad Project	892—95
133.	Electricity for States	895–96
134.	Diesel locomotives	897—99

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S.Q. Nos.		
125.	Supply of electricity from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh	899
131.	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	899–900
132.	Atomic isotopes for agricultural production	900
135.	Death of Indian seamen on S.S. "Seistan"	900
136.	Power Research Institutes in India	901
137.	Stabbing incident in train near Jawalapur	901–02
138.	Chemical fertilizers	902
139.	House construction in Delhi villages	902–03
140.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal	903
141.	Chambal Project	904—06
142.	Defective sleepers	906–07
143.	Leakage of Master Plan for Delhi	907
144.	Broadcast of A.I.R. news and music in trains	907–08
145.	Delhi's water supply	908
146.	Reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission	909

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
109.	Shortage of staff in Government Hospitals, Delhi	909–10
110.	Report on Minor Irrigation Systems in China	910
111.	Loan to Assam Government	910–11
112.	I.A.R.I. Research on citrus	911–12
113.	Agronomy Division of the I.A.R.I.	912–13
114.	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla	913
115.	Entomology Division of I.A.R.I.	913–14
116.	Purchase of rice in Punjab	914–15
117.	Purchase of ships from Japan	915
118.	Flood control	916
119.	Rural electrification in Rajasthan	917
120.	All India Road Development Plan	917
121.	Regional and State Water Sewage Boards	917–18
122.	Ford Foundation Recommendations on Food Production.	918
123.	Safe deposit lockers at stations	918–19
124.	Awards for averting train accident	919
125.	National Academy of Medical Sciences	919
126.	Model Town Planning Legislation	919–20
127.	State Warehousing Corporations	920
128.	Inter-state river waters dispute between Madras and Mysore	920–21
129.	Irrigation potential	921–22
130.	Food production	922
131.	Arbitrator for fixation of prices of Telco Locomotives	923
132.	Leprosy	923–24
133.	Overbridge at Kesinga Station	924
134.	G.P.O. building at Bhawanipatna	925
135.	Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee	925
136.	D.V.C. Canals	926
137.	Robberies in trains	927
138.	Transport Reorganisation Committee	927–28

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
139.	Press rooms for Correspondents	928
140.	Fruits in Himachal Pradesh.	929
141.	Robbery in train at Barrackpur	930
142.	Quarters for P & T. Employees at Imphal.	931
143.	Fruit Industry in Himachal Pradesh	931
144.	Warehouses in Tripura	931
145.	Hydro-electric Projects in Andhra Pradesh	932
146.	Water-hyacinths	932–33
147.	Co-operative and scientific farming	933
148.	Sugar Mills	934–35
149.	Nangal Dam Station	935
150.	Ring Road, Delhi	935–36
151.	Rural electrification in Delhi	935—38
152.	Wagons for bananas	937–38
153.	Porters at Delhi Junction	939–40
154.	Residential accommodation for P. & T. Employees in Orissa	940–41
155.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal	941
156.	Concession tickets for hill stations	942
157.	Minor Irrigation Schemes	942–43
158.	Postal deliveries in Tripura	943
159.	Road bridge in Andhra	943
160.	Short term loan to Rajasthan	943–44

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 944—61

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournments motions :

(*i*) Alleged deterioration of law and order situation in Kerala after Ist February, 1960.

(*ii*) Reported death of five persons due to starvation in the Mizo Hills district.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 961-62

1) Copies of the latest communications sent to the Government of China on India-China ralations.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(2) A copy of the Statement on the working of the Andamans Forest Department

(3) A copy of Notification No. 12(81) 58 Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th December, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1958-59 under sub-section (3) of section (3) of Section 15 and sub-section (9) of Section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 962

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 12th February, 1960, Rajya Sabha had extended the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959, up to the last day of the second week of the current Session.

STATEMENT RE: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1959-60 . 963

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

STATEMENT RE: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1959-60. 963

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram, presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1959-60.

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . . . . . 963—67

(i) The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement on the damage caused by the explosion on the Ist January, 1960 in the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 8th December, 1959, to a supplementary by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on Starred Question No. 671 regarding Machkund Project.

(iii) The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) made a statement on the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan.

BILL INTRODUCED . . . 967–68

The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION . . 968—98

Further discussion on the motion regarding the Report of the Pay Commission was concluded and the motion was adopted.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS . . . 998—1102

Shri Viswanatha Reddy moved a motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Ansar Harvani seconded the Motion. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1960/MAGHA 27, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and the amendments thereto.